CYCLES S. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CYCLES S. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 156 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 60,000,000 £5,666,665
RESERVE FUND .. F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja.	Soerabaiia
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tcbing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Tebok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
10th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,820
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,989
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA, KASHGAR } * Through steamers from Australia.
MACEDONIA †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept. ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
19th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
14th July ..	SICILIA ..	
15th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
30th June ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi noon
3rd July ..	LHASA	Karachi only.
12th ,, ..	KAROA	East &S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Saigon Maru	T. Shimasaki	2nd July	16th July
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	5th July	19th July
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	30th July	3rd August
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	7th July	10th August

For Frieght and passages, etc apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Mamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	26June	5 July
Takaoka Maru	B.Takiguchi	7,047	29June	14 June
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,255	15 July	22 July
Ceylon Maru	B.Matsukuri	4,903	14 July	29 July
*Yotin Maru	Y. Komatu	7,155	25 July	5 Aug.
Swa Maru				
Tamba Maru	Y. Nerei.	8,037	27 July	11 Aug
*Gyokoh Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11Aug.	26 Aug
	H. Ogata.	..	16 Aug.	2nd Avg

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ..... Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	.. £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	.. £4,530,303

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA, BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorontolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS.—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building No. 7 Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bairen.	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS, WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD., LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..	.. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	.. 11,86,84,230
PAID UP	.. 1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD, Bekabhai Ambalal & Co.,
KARACHI Jemshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crebar, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd., and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.,
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager,
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. Marine Under-Writers.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duroge and Thomas Ltd.,
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SURABAYA (Java), The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.,
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKALA STREET.
Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Haji Hassam Noorani with the consent of the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 4th July, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—
All that piece of land of the quite and ground rent tenure with the buildings standing thereon situate at Chakala Street (formerly called Second Kumbharwada Street) in the City Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts according to the conveyance of the 1st September 1892 and 1231 1/9 square yards according to the Collector's Bill and bearing Collector's Old No. 1514, New No. 7267, Old Survey No. 327, New Survey No. 2/2286 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 2115 (1) and 2020, Street Nos. 153 to 155, and 23 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property now or formerly of Shirukchand Jaitha on the West by the said Chakala Street on the North by a gully beyond which is the house now or formerly of Shirukchand Jaitha and on the South by the property of now or formerly Nursey Natha's charity:—
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 PAIRS MALLEABLE IRON FLANGES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. R. Head and Co., Limited, of Manchester and on account and risk of Mr. Bhaidas P. Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—
25 pairs Malleable Iron Flanges 21" x 4".
50 pairs Malleable Iron Flanges 16" x 4".
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned the following:—
AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
3 cases oil stoves.
1 case decorated vases.
1 case enamelled ware.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred cance victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STEAMSHIPS.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant sell by Publir Aultion at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. A. M. Jiwanji the following:—
S S "Kilindini" with her tackle apparel and mast length 125'.5 breadth 23'.50 depth 12' 7 gross tonnage 290.16 registered tonnage 126.58.
S S "Lanka" with her tackle apparel and mast length 117' breadth 22.50 depth 12.80 gross tonnage 230.84, registered tonnage 88.28.
S S "Kumarihamy" with her tackle apparel and mast length 119.42, breadth 21.90 depth 11.82 gross tonnage 251.77 registered tonnage 135.95.
S S "Saraswati" with her tackle apparel and mast length 112' breadth 21.25 depth 11.75 Gross tonnage 207.44 registered tonnage 73.77
S S "Parvati" with her tackle apparel and mast length 112 12, breadth 22 depth 12.25. Gross tonnage 205.45 registered tonnage 75.63
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
N B.—The steamers are now lying in the Bombay Harbour.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS, SUIT NO. 1052 OF 1922
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., v/s. P. P. Trivedi and Co.
Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following:—
50 cases plain Calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).
The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs. Jeeva and Co. Godown, Belasis Road, near Parsi Statue.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4683.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BARGE AND WOODEN PADOW.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 5th July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at (Date Bunder), Carnac Bunder, the following:—
One Steel Barge "Matoonga", No. 4584, tons 100.
One wooden Padow "Maneckpersad" No. 5390, ton, 53.
The above vessels are lying at Carnac Basin where they are open for inspection.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASKS OF ROSINATE OF MANGANESE.
Under instructions from Messrs. Breul and Co., pursuant to the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on 2nd May, 1922, Suit No. 1133 of 1922, Messrs. Breul and Co. vs. The Berar Oil Works, Ld., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of The Berar Oil Works, Ld., (now in liquidation).
13 Casks Rosinate of Manganese.
The above goods are lying in Duty Paid Hazardous Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, where the intending purchaser may inspect them.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
Engineering and Miscellaneous stores, Bolts and Nuts, Washers, Rivets C. I. and M. S. Scrap, Plates, Mixed Metal, Coach Screws, Copper pipes, Brass Valves and Cocks, steam Traps and Windless, steam Launch, Davits, Derricks, Red Cross Wagons, Coir and Manilla Ropes, Centrifugal pump, Leather Stores, Aluminium Utensils: Brass Hooks, Eyes and Buttons, Copper Utensils, Workshop tools, Miscellaneous Electric Instrument Fittings, etc.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 10th July, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.
MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 4th July, 1922.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,166.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve monthly fees if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN MADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MILLER to fit and start a Robinson Flour Mill (6 Sack) at Kasur, Lahore District, Punjab. Testimonials and pay to MALAK GHULAM MOHAMAD, Flour Mills, Kasur, PUNJAB.
A R4190

WANTED—A GRADUATE (not studying law) in Science and Mathematics to serve as Teacher in the New English High School, Nagpur, on Rs. 80-10-120. One selected candidate will have to stick to the post for at least five years. Apply to the SUPDT. before the 10th of July.
A R4233

SALARY Rs. 109—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED — LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES as CANVASSERS for Towns in South-West Bombay Presidency. Commencing salary Rs. 45 per mensem. Deposit of Rs. 100 required. Must be able speak Marratti and Canarese. State age, previous experience, educational. Good prospects to good men. Apply Box No. 8225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4234

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

NASIK. TO LET BUNGALOW, six bed rooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

TO LET for Poona season, BUNGALOWS, houses cottages, portions on different localities, furnished and unfurnished in Poona No. 8, Napeier Road, Poona and Kirkee. Apply to J. D. COOPER, House Agent.
C R4231

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our seer-land of Mouja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.
G C13326

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A Secondhand compound condensing ENGINE, 35 nominal horse-power, and a boiler, 30 ft. by 7½ ft., 150 lbs. pressure and 20 or more gins, single or double, Maker Platt, with lathe and opener. Prices and details to MALAK GULAM MOHAMAD, Flour Mills, Kasur, Punjab.
K R4190A

FOR SALE—ONE 12 BY 10 ENSIGN Triple Extension solidly built mahogany camera with one d. dark slide and Dallmeyers Rapid Rectilenear lens 12 by 10 and heavy oak Tripod stand in splendid condition. Price Rs. 400 or highest offer. Must be sold. L. N. CHOUDHURI, 159, Civil Station, Jubulpore.
K R4168

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort, Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE 7-9 H.-P. Indian MOTOR-CYCLE, 1917 model, overhauled in May, 1922. Lucas lamp, Klaxon horn, tools, etc., Rs. 850 or near offer. Apply CAPT. H. E. SMITHERS, 3, Carnegy Road, Bombay.
JA R4188

WANTED,—PURCHASERS for one Belsize and one Berliet Motor Car, belonging to the State. Offers near about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,560 for Belsize and Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 for Berliet will be accepted. Both cars on view in State garage at Vadi. Apply sharp, M. M. RANE, Administrator, Savantvadi.
JA 13589

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propts. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
Z 13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments in Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful student FROM FOUR AFFILIATED COLLEGES for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditors and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated College men passed in this test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men, besides five ex-students, auditors and graduates, Great Western Bldg, Apollo Street.
4178.

FINANCIAL.

PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1920-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BRAULT, 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised, when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EMPTY PACKING CASES—A considerable quantity for sale. Apply to THOMSON & TAYLOR, LIMITED, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
T R4230

WE ARE COMMISSION AGENTS—FOR Sialkot made SPORTING GOODS and GUT of best workmanship. Get at original factory prices and save 50 per cent., KOHLI BROS., Bombay 19.
T R4232

BE KIND TO YOUR HAIR.

USE CHARMOL MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO. Sold in larger than usual bottles, concentrated and economical, Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sent to any address in India, free of all packing, postal and V. P. P. charges on receipt of Rs. 2 in notes. MATHER & CO., Chemists, Poona.
T R4187

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

PROFESSION

DOCTOR M. B. B. S. is open for engagement. Inquire Post Box 4004, BOMBAY.
R4235

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental Efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive literature to THE SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)
P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AGRA AND ST. JOHN'S COLLEGES IN COOPERATION.

STUDENTS are prepared for the LL.B. and for the M.A. or M.Sc. Examinations of the University of Allahabad in the following subjects:—
English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology.
I.C.S. EXAMINATIONS.
Special arrangements are being made to prepare suitable candidates for these examinations from July next. Pamphlet containing full information will be supplied on receipt of four annas postage stamps by the PRINCIPAL of either College.
C13363

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that a Dividend of 4 per cent Free of Income Tax on Capital called upto the 31st March, 1922, has been declared at the Company's Third Ordinary General Meeting held on the 27th June, 1922, and that it will be paid from the 1st of August next. Shareholders are requested to send in their correct addresses.
JUGATRAM AND CO.
Agents.
30th June, 1922.
C13581

THE HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 3rd Annual Ordinary General Meeting, held this afternoon a dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1922, at Rs. 12 per share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), except Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 26th June, 1922, on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board,
H. P. BALKISHANDASS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.
C13185

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the date of DRAWING of the Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle has been ADJOURNED to the 2nd October, 1922, as the counterfoils and remittances of many of the ticket books have not yet been received by the undersigned in spite of several reminders. The numbers of the ticket books received, will be sent, if called for by any of the ticket holders of our Raffle. The special drawing will take place the next day. The public are hereby assured that the date of drawing will not be postponed any further under any circumstances. We sincerely hope that the general public will kindly excuse us for the unavoidable postponement and beg to request that they might dispose of the lottery books which they may have with them and send the counterfoils and remittance so as to reach this office by 31st August, 1922.
H. RAMA RAO,
Secretary.
Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle Office,
Surathkal, S. Kanara,
Dated 24th June, 1922.
C13548

ALL-INDIA STATES' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold an All-India States' Conference in Bombay in August or September next, for the purpose of considering questions affecting the subjects of Indian States throughout India. It is earnestly desired that it should be attended by as many representatives as possible, of every State in India, and therefore it is hereby requested that all those who take interest in the cause of the States' subjects, should communicate on the address given below, with the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee of the Conference to make the Conference a success. The Secretaries wish particularly to be favoured with (1) the names of the prominent people in all the different States, who may be requested to join the Reception Committee, (2) the names of men who are likely to attend the Conference as delegates, (3) suggestion in regard to the subjects to be brought for discussion in the Conference, &c. More particularly they would like to receive papers, to be read at the Conference, on the public grievances of the subject of various States, so that the Conference will be able to take conjoint action on behalf of all the States. All communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, Provisional Committee, All-India States' Conference, Kibe Wara Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
N. C. KELKAR, (Poona),
S. S. METHA, (Bombay),
P. L. CHUDAGAR, (Bombay),
J. R. GHARAPURE, (Bombay),
A. V. PATVARDHAN, (Poona),
D. B. SHUKLA,
Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 5th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIVAJI
Satur. 8th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Ellichpur City Municipality.
He must have a fair knowledge of English Account and Correspondence must passed the Sub-overseers' and Sanitary Surveyor's examinations of the recognised Colleges.
Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 7-8-0.
He will have to do both the duties of the Secretary and Sanitary Inspector.
Selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and will be required to furnish two securities of Rs. 1,000 each.
Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of August, 1922.
Preference will be given to those who have got previous experience of Municipal work.
P. V. DESHMUKH,
Chairman,
City Municipal Committe,
ELLICHPUR.
C13586

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for insuring all Municipal buildings of the aggregate estimated value of Rs. 3,26,250 so as to reach the Undersigned at 4-0 p.m. on 22nd July, 1922. The details regarding the actual situation of the buildings and the amount for which is to be insured can be had from the Storekeeper's Office on application. The tenderers should state the percentage of discount that they will allow.
(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
C13588

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Royal Indian Marine up 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1922, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Steamer "CANNING" with all stores fittings and spare gear on board on the date of sale.
2. The vessel is a Steel Paddle Wheel Steamer built in 1886 by Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead. Her dimensions are length 208 feet 9 inches; breadth 32 feet 3 inches; extreme over paddle boxes 56 feet; depth 17 feet 6 inch; draught 11 feet. Gross tonnage 903; I. H. P. 1277; speed 13.5 knots; coal capacity 250 tons.
ENGINES.—2 No. Compound oscillating paddle wheel having cylinders of 42½" and 77½" by 4'-9" stroke.
BOILERS.—2 No. Marine return tube type 44'-4" diar: by 10 ft. long. Working pressure 80 pounds.
AUXILIARY MACHINERY.—Of approved pattern consisting of Circulating Pump, Auxiliary Feed Pump, General Service Pump; Evaporator, Distiller, Refrigerator and Electric Generating Plant of the modern enclosed forced lubrication type of engine and dynamo.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by remittance of 10 per cent. of the tender amount, failing which the tenders will not be considered.
4. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.
5. Dismantling will not be permitted at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.
6. Balance of purchase money must be paid by the successful tenderer within 14 days from the date of acceptance of his tender and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.
If the balance is not paid and the vessel not removed by the purchaser within the time specified, the deposit of 10 per cent accompanying his tender will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.
7. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
8. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Commander of the Yard, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.
(Sd.) H. M. SALMOND,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 9th June 1922.
C13388

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES KARACHI.

Suit No. 1257 of 1921.
Firm of ISSAJI IBRAHIMJI, by their proprietor Fida Hussen Mahomedally, Mahomedan, Bori Merchant, residing at Karachi ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
The CENTURY FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., by their Managing Director of the Century Flour Mills Co., Ltd., 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay ... Defendant.
THE above suit for Rs. 95 and costs is fixed for 1st August, 1922, at 11-30 a.m.
C13584

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
At 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
At 4-30 p.m.
TO-DAY
THE FOX MILLION-DOLLAR PRODUCTION,
"SALOME"
Featuring
THEDA BARA
and
An All-Star Comedy with
HAROLD LLOYD SNUB POLLARD
and
BEBE DANIELS
TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST BEING MADE AT BOX OFFICE.
PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

COMING
JULY 8th
ANN LITTLE
America's Most popular Serial Star in
THE BLUE FOX
BEN WILSON PRODUCTION
The most Sensational Serial ever produced
JULY 8th
GLOBE CINEMA.

THE "STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
On Special Request of our Hindu Patrons
Another "Indian" Superb Picture
"SANT-SAKHU"
A Most Instructive—Relegious PHOTO-PLAY
by
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times and Rates as usual

Next Week!
Our "German" Super-production
"THE MYSTERIES of the CIRCUS BARRE"

THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

In response to the mass of people the repetition of powerful programme of RATNAVALI for one week more.
GREAT FEATURE ATTRACTION
The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.
Imperial Cinema
The film Version of the Great Poet Sreeharsa's celebrated Drama
The Ratnavali
A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.
Produced by: MADAN THEATRE Limited
Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss, Gohur-Miss, PATIENCE COOPER-Mr, CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr, PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE EXCELSIOR.
WELCOME RETURN
COMMENCING SAT. 8th JULY AT 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
PALERMO
PALERMO
after a most successful tour
IN
MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
INTRODUCING
CRYSTAL GAZING EXTRAORDINARY
The Latest Society Craze of England and America.
The Most Amazing and Baffling Exposition of Legerdemain and the Black Art Ever seen in India.
INCREDIBLE FEATS OF NECROMANCY
WONDERFUL—AMAZING—THRILLING.
"What you know can't happen does happen and though you don't believe it you see it."
AND ALL THE WORLD WONDERED
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
BE WISE AND BOOK EARLY
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. & 9-45 p.m.
A NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTION!
for the first time in Bombay.
A SUPER NORDISK PRODUCTION
"A Trip To Mars"
SENSATIONS ON LAND AND IN AIR
WONDERFUL SCENES IN MARS!

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A Star Programme by Star Performers.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld. Present
EDAN DALIES——Supported by combination of Talented Artistes
In
"PRINCESS BUDUR."
"PRINCESS BUDUR."
or
THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights.
Produced by Madan Theatres, Ld.
Under the personal supervision and Direction of J. J. MADAN.
Directed on a scale of Magnificent and Splendour never before achieved in India.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Celebrated French Detective
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
In
His Latest and Sensational Mystery Play
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
A thrilling and sensational story of a Jewel Robbery and how it was brought to light by the famous detective, NICK WINTER.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST 4 PARTS.

OH, WHAT A COMBINATION !!!
A popular author, gripping story, beautiful settings, picturesque scenery, finished acting, capable directing, splendid photography, delightful comedy, fascinating heroine—all in one—star's second mighty production
RATNAVALI,
OR
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
TO—NIGHT THIS—WEEK
ADAPTED FROM THE IMMORTAL WORK OF
SHRI HARSHA
The Poet-King of Kashmir
Dont fail to see it at
PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.
Cinema Majestic
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—M. A. (strong in Sanskrit or Persian) for the post of the Head Master of the V. J. High School, Pandharpur, on pay Rs. 125 p.m., with good future prospects on approval of service.

Applications are invited immediately mentioning their caste, age and experience.

H. G. GANDHI,
Chairman,
School Board.

Pandharpur, 29th June, 1922.

C13582

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a SUPERINTENDENT for the School of Industry on a pay of Rs. 75 p.m. with good future prospects on approval of service.

Those who have knowledge of Carpentery, Smithy, Drawing and full experience of workshop need apply immediately.

H. G. GANDHI,
Chairman,
School Board.

Pandharpur, 29th June, 1922.

C13583

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE NEAR TWO TANKS AT NORTH BROOK STREET, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bomanji Adarji Engineer and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Malbari Satwaji Patel and also on account and at the risk of Esmail Haji Jusab, Purchaser of the Equity of Redemption and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of March, 1919 and made between Malhari Satwaji Patel of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground out of which 251 sq. yards is quit and ground rent tenure and 493, 3/9 square yards is of Sanadi tenure togegehter with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon sitpate lying and being at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in all 744, 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3124 and 4196 New Nos. 10020 and 11158 Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619 New Survey No. 5738 and assessed by the assesor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos 34-35-36 (1) and Street Nos. 207 and 1-2 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by the property secondly described on or towards the South by the public Road called Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Thaker Narsidas and on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road aforesaid in the Registration SubDistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 209 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the property firstly described under Old Nos. 3124 and 4916, New Nos. 10020 and 11158, Old Survey Nos. 4468 and 4619, New Survey No. 5738 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Sweepers Pas[illegible] the West by the Northbrook Street[illegible]th by the property of Sultan [illegible]on the South by the property [illegible]tly described which said premi[illegible]ssed by the Collector of Assess[illegible] E Ward No. 797, Street No. 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 327. Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 9TH JULY 1922, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), IN THE MORNING.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th day of July 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning at "Anmedi Mansions" at the Corner of Warden Road, very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, plateware, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets corner cabinets, rich carpets, Flower vases, carved double bed, iron cots, almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top drassing and washhand tables, clothes and gown dresses, sofas A. C. ceiling and table fans Treacker's ice chest "Alldays" English Motor car 4 cylinders 16/20 H. P. in running order The property of J. De G. Dennis Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF (2,000) TONS C. P. SAGVANI TEAK ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY'S RAMAKONA AND KUKRAKHAPA STATIONS.

By order of Mr. M. A. Gafurkhan and on account and risk of Mr. Gopaldas Tricamji Jivandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Ramakona Station and on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Kukra-Khapa Station (2,000) tons C. P. Sagvani teak.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required and delivery within 8 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 30th.

		Bales.
Total	Actual Export	2,000
,,	Forwarded	62,000
,,	Imports	40,000
,,	Stock	933,000
Actual Weekly Sales		43,000
Water Twist		1 8 1/2
Printers cloth		43

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 1st.

Total in Sight	10,346,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	397,000
ast Indian ,, ,,	124,000
American ,, ,,	2,528, 00
Other ,, ,,	320,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	24,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,200
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	2,000
,, ,, Speculation	100
American Afloat	109,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	178,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 1ts

ay's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Constant	35,000
Futures at New York July	21 82
,, ,, ,, Oct.	21 48
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 28
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 02
pot Cotton at New York	22 05
pot Cotton at New Orleans	21 80
utures at New York July	21 29
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 99
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 3 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 1st.

July	21 52
Oct.	21 48
Future at New York, Dec	21 28
Jan	21 02

London, July 1st.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	36 3 8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 29th.

Rentes 3%	67 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	—
,, 7 day Market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3 1/2
3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 30th.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Paid	51/9
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	51
Australian 52 lbs. June Buyers	53/6
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 115
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Sellers 30th.	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	Sellers
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed —June-July	£ 19
Linseed, Argentine June-July Valu	7/8
Tonee :—Firmer.	£ 19

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£ 62
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3,4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 89
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3 16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1/4
7% Indian Loan	£ 113

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe July Weaker	8 1/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20/1 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	20/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/10 1/2
Tone :—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

July 3.

On Saturday our market advanced on free buying by Bull speculators the highest price touched for F. G. M. G. Broach being Rs. 553 and for F. M. G. Oomra September Rs. 489. This buying was mainly in connection with the Teji-Mandi operators. Before the close of the market, prices gave way again. This morning the Marwari Bazar opened for F. G. M. G. Broach at Rs. 540 and going down by a couple of rupees steadily advanced till Rs. 545½ on buying by Bull speculators which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 547. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 548½ and closed easier at Rs. 542½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 462 and went up till Rs. 465. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 475 and advanced till Rs. 480 on Office buying, which rate remained at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 392.

Our market for ready cotton had an easy feeling on Saturday, and the off-take was nominal. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay; July 3rd.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt,	..	542 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	385
Fine Oomra	July	..	461 1/2
,, ,,	Sept.	..	477
Southerns	July/Augt.	..	327

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3rd

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	..	545
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	390
Fine Oomra's	July	..	465
,, ,,	Sept.	..	480
Southerns	July/Augt.	..	330

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3rd.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	413	393	373	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	485	470	455	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	525	510	495	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	498	483	468	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	555	545	535	—
Southerns	—	—	—	540	530	520

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th June 1922.

Cotton	2230 Bales.
Wheat	6520 Cowt.
Linseed	3811 ,,
Rape, etc.	167 ,,
Gingellyseed	683 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	3931 ,,
Castorseed	4398 ,,
Rice	996 ,,
Myrabollams	145 ,,
Cottonseed	3066 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	1 68 ,,
Juwar	607 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	59 ,,
Bajra	1262 ,,
Coal	252 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3rd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 27/32
Tos Demand	337
American Dollars	351
Honkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	—
—	166
Saropose	179 1/2

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 3.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-15.
Bars gold forward, 26-15.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27.
Bars silver ready, 95-6.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 95-3.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 95-9.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 9/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Very steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 337.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 357.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 347.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 161.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 204.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 351.
London gold ready—sh. 93-7.
London silver ready—d. 36-6.
London silver forward—d. 36-6.
Tone of silver—Quiet—Steady, India and China bought.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 4.42½.
French Exchange—Frcs 52.60.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 55.50.
Italian Exchange—Frcs 94.00.
German Exchange—Mrks 1800.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1924, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name,	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1425
,, Contributary ..	125		,,		377/12
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	122
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	as. 10 16/12 xd.	
Chartered Bank ..	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	,,	£ 80
Eastern ..	£.5	£.10	,,	,,	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	$125	,,	48%	£ 119
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		,, ,,	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij ..	500	500	,,	912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	92
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	,,	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna ..					
Bagirhat.	100	100	,,	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	,,	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	60
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	55
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	72
Sindh Light .	190	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	584
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-13-4	41
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	—	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	..6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	293/8
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	,,	12	285
,, Defd ..	40	40	,,	46	1400
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	,,	4-9-4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2750
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	,,	..	305 n.
Appollo ..	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	90 xd
Birla mills ..	100	100	Apl Sept	8	90
By. Cotton ..	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1285
Ly. Dyeing ..	250	250	May-apr.	96	1527/8
Bradbury ..	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	73
Century ..	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	937/8
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4980
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2490
Coorla ..	100	100	June-Dec.	35	270
Crescent ..	100	100	July-Dec.	50	633/12
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	1905
David ..	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1857/8
Dawn ..	250	250	Mar-Aps.	200	1350
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as.8	8
Edward Sassoon, ..	200	200	Mar-Aug.	30	570
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	165
Fasulbhoy ..	250	250	,,	130	1450
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	207/8
Gokak ..	100	100	,,	30	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	712/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	485
Kastoorchand	500	500	Julp-Dec.	50	1105
Khatao ..	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	607/8
Kilachand mill's ..	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	18
Kohinoor ..	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	3380
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5675
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	,,	28	285
Madhowji ..	100	100	July-Dec.	30	525 xd
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	880
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	340
Morarji ..	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6900
New Great ..	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	947/8
New City ..	100	100	,,	60	710
Paban ..	250	250	,,	99	1005
Pearls ..	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1305
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	980
Premier ..	100	100	May	,,	170
Planet ..	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	290
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	285
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/7
Shapurji ..	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	370
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	20,000
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	995
Standard ..	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2625
Swan ..	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1230
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Apl-Oct.	300	5280
Tata Mill ..	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1175 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apl-Oct.	200	2515

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	180
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	49	838
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	135
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	900

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	123	,,	152	538
B. Burma .. T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	580
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	167/8 xd
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet ..			,,Mar-Oct.	as 6.	9/10
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		245
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	20	140
Marcks ..	100		,,	12	99
New India Insur. ..	25	250	,,	h	21/8
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips ..	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	959
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	,,	8/12
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	67/8
Defd ..	20	20	Sept.	61/8	253/8
N. Ord. ..	75	75	,,	,,	59/12
N. Ded ..	400	400	,,	,,	215
Tata Oil. ..	100	100	,,	,,	63/8
Thacker Co.	62	60	June	,,	700

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay July 2nd.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches		29.769
Temperature of Air	Degrees		79.2
Wet Bulb Thermometes	,,	,,	77.3
Dew Point	,,	,,	76.5
Relative humidity of Air	,,	,,	8.913
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	,,	9.8
Maximum temperature of Air	,,	,,	83.2
Minimum do do	,,	,,	76.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			SSW.SSE.SW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		521
Fall of Rain	inches.		1 38
Total fall during month	,,	,,	1 66
Do. do. year	,,	,,	28 39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July			0 24

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
M	3	m 6 4 / 5 57	25 7 / 26 3	3	m 11 59	19 11
T.	4	m [illegible]	26 10 / 25 10	4	m 0 58 / 1 25	17 3 / 20 3
W	5	m 0 44 / [illegible]	24 6 / 23 6	5	m 1 57 / 2 [illegible]	16 9 / 20 1
Th	6	m 9 45 / 9 20	25 8 / 27 4	6	m 2 51 / 3 44	16 4 / 19 9
F.	7	m 10 28 / 10 15	28 10 / 29 0	7	m 3 41 / 4 38	16 0 / 19 4
S.	8	m 11 23 / [illegible]	29 6 / 29 3	8	m 4 27 / 5 22	15 10 / 18 10
S	9	m 0 0a / 11 40	28 9 / 26 5	9	m 6 8 / 6 0a	16 9 / 18 6

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PEACEFUL NON-CO-OPERATION

THE APPEAL OF THE CHARKHA.

PT. MOTILAL'S ADDRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in the course of his presidential address at the Khurffia Conference said that in dealing with the present situation he would attempt to answer three important questions viz. (1) What had been achieved so far? (2) Where were they at the present moment and (3) What had they to do in the future?

CONTEMPT FOR INDIAN OPINION.

It was unnecessary, he said, to refer to the events which happened before 1920 or to go into the deails of the Punjab and the Khilafat questions. It was sufficient to say, that the callousness and utter contempt for Indian opinion, shown by the bureaucracy and the British Parliament, in relation to those events, sowed the seeds of universal discontent and the complete loss of confidence in the system of Government. That seed had germinated into what at first was only a tender plant but had now taken firm root and developed into the great tree of Non-Co-operation with its branches spreading over the whole country. They must remember that there were no greater believers in the British sense of justice and no greater admirers of British character than Mahatma Gandhi and the speaker. Now Mahatma Gandhi had stood by the Government when it was in dire straits was well-known. He risked his own life in the service of the British people during the Boer War, and went out of his way, to help recruiting in India, during the last great War in the teeth of opposition from a great majority of educated Indians.

Speaking for himself personally, he had only to refer to them to the speeches delivered by him during the last twelve years in various political Conferences. Having come into close contact with the British people in their own Island Home, time after time, he was so impressed by their national character, that he referred to it in more than one public speech and also in his evidence before the Public Services Commission in the most eulogistic terms. For this he was subjected to severe criticism by his friends and to no small measure of ridicule by a certain Editor, before he began to balance himself for the long jump which has now landed him in the so-called Cabinet of a Provincial Government. He (the speaker) never had much confidence in the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy and what little of it was there was lost in the course of the enquiry he conducted into the atrocities of the Punjab along with Mahatma Gandhi and others. His faith in the British Public and the British Parliament, however, remained unaffected, and he continued to worship the idol of British Justice which he had installed in the Temple of his fancy. The Dyer Debate in the Houses of Parliament had, however, desecrated that Temple and dragged that idol down into dust. He was forced to conclude that the scope of British Justice and British character was confined within the geograhphical and racial limits and that justice administered to their own people in their own Home was quite different to that meted out to the subject races in other countries. A Government which is capable of passing over the brutal murder of hundreds of human beings by one of its own countrymen as the result of "an error of judgment" and which persisted in refusing to repent, deserve the only treatment, which they who were of the same race as the victims had accorded to it. Non-Co-operators had said to the Government that they would have nothing to do with them till they had repented, and not only made ample amends for the atrocities they had committed, but rendered the repetition of such atrocities impossible in the future. That was the position they had taken and intended to maintain regardless of consequences.

INDIA AND NON-COOPERATION.

The speaker then dealt with the first of the three questions formulated by him and likened India to a garden without the protection of a boundary wall liable to depredations of all sorts of animals which devoured the best of its produce and left the owner hungry. A great gardener in the person of Mahatma Gandhi had appeared on the scene of this devastation and with the permission of the owner had laid out the garden afresh, is classifying its soil according to its nature and sowing such seeds and planting such trees as were likely to take root in each kind of soil. There were wastelands as well as cultivable lands. He gave each the treatment appropriate to it and protected the whole by a substantial fencing. The Posts of this fencing were built of the new material of Non-Violence discovered by him and the metal used for the railing was a composition of Hindu-Moslem unity and Swadeshi. Having planted this garden he instructed the owner in the art of maintaining it and supervised the operations for a time. But owing to the paucity of skilled labour and the lethargy of the owner, the progress made was not as rapid at it might have been. Nothwithstanding those drawbacks, trees had grown as fast as the nature of the soil and the labour bestowed on them had permitted, but the fencing was not kept in proper repair by the owner, and the depradations of outsiders continued. He likened the title-holders and the Government Servants to wastelands where the progress made was extremely slow, Lawyers to high and dry lands which could not retain the requisite proportion of rainfall to afford adequate nourishment to trees planted thereon, students to a rich soil overgrown by weeds, and councillors to the lands subject to alluvium and diluvium. He maintained that the progress made with each soil was proprationate to the labour bestowed upon it and controverted the allegation that the process described by him had been attended by nothing but failure. So far as titles were concerned they had practically achieved their purpose in depriving them of all glamour of dignity and respectability which they possessed before the advent of Non-Cooperation. Long honours lists issued from time to time had only served to separate black sheep from the rest of the fold and mark them not for honour but for public scorn.

QUESTION OF STUDENTS.

It had been asserted that Non-Cooperation had ruined the careers of a large number of promising youth of this country by weaving them off from their schools and colleges. Nothing of the kind had happened. There were three classes of such students, those that had felt a real and genuine call of duty and had acted in obedience to that call. They were the very pillars of the movement, and could not have been better and more profitably employed than they at present were in the service of the Motherland.

Next, there were those who did not feel such a call and were only led by the excitement of the movement. These had rejoined their schools and colleges as soon as the excitement subsided and had suffered no loss.

Lastly, there were those who had no heart in their studies and had welcomed the movement as a godsend to relieve them of a disagreeable occupation. These were incapable of doing any good, either in or out of their Colleges.

As regards the boys below the age of sixteen, who had been withdrawn by their parents and had not found other means to prosecute their studies, blame lay not with the Congress which never had laid itself out to provide National institutions on such a large scale as to afford room for admission of all, and had, in clear terms, laid the duty of providing private institution of such boys on their guardians.

LAWYERS.

Referring to lawyers, he said that there were very few among those still practicing, who were not compelled to do so against their will by the circumstances over which they believed, they had no control, but ninety-five per cent of practising lawyers were obliged to carry on their profession by sheer necessity, and five per cent by an insatiable greed. A vast majority had imbibed the true spirit and were only biding their time to offer themselves for the service of their Motherland it was, therefore, ridiculous to say that Non-Cooperation had met with nothing but failure. What was true was that it had not succeeded to the desired extent. The root cause of this partial failure can only be referred to the bad state of repair in which the fencing of the garden of his metaphor was kept by the owner. It was only where the pillars of Non-Violence were not built on solid foundations or the composition of Hindu-Moslem unity, and Swadeshi did not contain its component parts in due proportion, that the progress of Non-Cooperation had received temporary checks here and there. In other words it was the lack of organisation and discipline, which the speaker had been harping upon in all his speeches, that was responsible for the setback.

CHARKA AND KHADDAR.

He then made an eadnest appeal to the audience to apply themselves wholeheartedly to the constructive programme laid down by the Congress and specially to the production and universal adoption of handspun and handwoven khaddar. He warned them against taking temporary excitement for real enthusiasm and noisy demonstration for solid work. He then proceeded to correct the general misapprehension on the question of the use of charkha and handloom. When it was said that charkha and handloom should be introduced in every home it was never intended that those using them should give up their ordinary avocations and confine themselves to spinning and weaving, depending solely on the khaddar thus produced for their maintenance. All that was intended was that each individual should devote only that part of his time to spinning and weaving when he had nothing else to do and the time available would otherwise be spent in laziness. He showed by calculation that if even forty per cent of the population devoted one hour daily to spinning they would produce sixteen lakh seers of yarn everyday which if woven into cloth would yield one crore and twenty-eight lac yards of khaddar by working handlooms for an additional twenty minutes per day. They could easily conceive that if they went on doing this from day to day they would soon succeed in producing an enormous quantity of —cloth, more than sufficient to throw a belt of khaddad round the earth. There was much silly talk about the competition of machinery with hand-labour in obvious ignorance of the fact that the power generated by sixty-four crores of hands would compare favourable with the horse-power of all the machinery used in any country for the manufacture of cloth.

CONGRESS TOURING COMMITTEE.

He then referred to the Congress Touring Committee which was soon to go round the country to collect materials to enable us to decide what further steps were necessary to carry out the programme of non-co-operation. He dealt with an editorial note of the "Pioneer" calling upon the Government to stop the activities of this Touring Committee. If the Government would be so ill-advised as to scotch an open non-violent movement, it would only drive a certain section of the people to secret and violent methods and the responsibility for those would be on its own shoulders. They, the Non-cooperators, were, however, determined to carry on their own peaceful campaign and would continue to do so even after the violent section of the population was driven by the Government to their own methods. The Government would then have to face two movement in which practically the whole of the vast population of the country would be engaged at one and the same time. Mr. Montagu, late Secretary of State for India, in refusing any further advance in responsible Government had boasted from his place in the House of Commons that the British were the most determined people in the world. They were aware that pride always went before a fall and Mr. Montagu had fallen. The speaker would in all humility point out to Mr. Montagu and his great countrymen that determination was not the sole heritage of British people and that people whom they in their exuberance of brute force were treading down under their feet might be endowed with stronger determination to suffer which may outlast the fiercest determination to crush them. It was with the object of winning by such suffering that a halt had been called in the further march of Non-cooperation to direct this determination to proper channels of action.

The speaker then quoted as follows from a speech of Mahatma Gandhi delivered at Ahmedabad Congress. "This resolution, whilst it shows the indomitable courage and determination of the nation to vindicate its rights and to be able to stare the world in the face, also says in all humility to the Government 'no matters what you do, no matter how you repress us, we shall one day wring reluctant repentance from you and we ask you to think be times and take care what you are doing and see that you do not make the three hundred millions of India your otednal enemies.' The resolution is not an arrogant challenge to anybody but it is a challenge to the authority that is enthroned on arrogance. It is a challenge to the authority which in order to save itself wants to crush freedom of opinion and freedom of association—the two lungs that are absolutely necessary for man to breathe the oxygen of liberty and if there is any authority in this country that wants to curb freedom of speech and freedom of association I want to be able to say in your name from this platform that authority will perish unless it repents before an India that is steeled with high courage, noble purpose and determination. "The Pioneer" had instanced France and the United States of America where such a thing would be impossible. The speaker remarked that he would like the "Pioneer" to say what would have happened in France and the United States had the atrocities of Jallianwala Bagh been perpeterated in either of those countries and condoned by authorities in the manner in which Government had done in this country. Could it deny that violence in those countries by the Government would have been met by violence by the people? Had such violence by the people not been practised in England itself. The only alternative to violence was Non-violence and peaceful Non-cooperation even if every one of the men and the women who choose to call themselves Indians is blotted out of this earth unquote."

He concluded by exhorting the audience to stand by that noble resolute and assured them that if they only remained steadfast, the solid walls of the prison in which Mahatma Gandhi was confined would melt away like walls of mist and their great leader would again take his proper place at the head of the movement to lead them to victory.

KARACHI SYNAGOGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Herewith I am sending you a cutting from "The Sind Observer" of Karachi and beg that you will kindly publish it in your columns as it affects the rights of the whole Jewish community of Bombay and elsewhere. I hope this will rouse the community to a realisation of the state of affairs and that they will stand to their cherished rights. It may be noted that the Synagogue, though built by one person, has been endowed munificently by members of the community of Karachi and has been regarded as the property of the community as such. I beg of my brethren in Bombay to realise the danger before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

A JEW.

The cutting from "The Sind Observer" mentioned in the above letter runs as follows:—

KARACHI JEWS.

A correspondent writes:—

After 30 years' slumbering, the Karachi Jewish community woke up only the other day to find to their dismay their wholeheartedly supported Synagogue and its immoveable property, was never meant to be the common property of the community.

The Synagogue was built by the late Mr. Solomon David, surveyor of the Karachi Municipality, believed to have been entrusted to the community's representative management, after a few months' existence, well-donated from time to time by its members, now raised considerably in value, but alas! is now not intended to be owned by the community.

Mr. G. Solomon, retired sub-engineer, P. W. D. and Hony. Magistrate, has recently given his community to understand that he will not even entertain the question of appointing trustees.

It is believed the vice-president, Mr. Abraham Reuben, famous in local municipal annals, has something in common with the president in relation to this property.

When will the community stand up to take accounts for the last 30 years, and release the property for the entire benefit of the community?

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 2.

The Civil Disobedience Committee sat for six hours and examined six witnesses in all, most of whom provided the Committee with written statements. Some four witnesses who submitted statements were unable to be present before the Committee for examination.

The Associatied Press has been officially informed that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has intimated the President that she would not be able to serve on the Committee owing to ill-health. The Committee leaves for Lahore to-night.

WHEN "COOPERATORS" FALL OUT.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPRESSION IN U. P.

JEHANGIRABAD'S TAUNTS TO PSEUDO—LIBERALS.

TALUQDARS' INTRIGUE TO EXTEND SIR BUTLER'S TERM.

The Raja of Jehangirabad wires to us as follows from Lucknow under date July 1st:—

I have addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Leader" regarding H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office:—

Sir,—In your issue of 28th June you publish a letter from a "Young Liberal" in reply to my letter published on 25th June regarding the extension of the term of the office of the Governor. Evidently inspired by the remarks of the "Young Liberal" you attempted to point out that some of my statements are censures on the Taluqdars and on the Governor. May I crave your indulgence to permit me to reply to your remarks. In my first letter which was telegraphed to you, I could not explain at length my statements, but I expected you to read and understand my views as an ordinary man does and not as a Liberal wants you to do My statement that "but for the exceptional influence of his Excellency the Governor the Taluqdars would not have accorded an iota of concession to the tenants" is, no doubt, an honest admission, but it in no way reflects on the generosity and goodness of the Taluqdars. The Taluqdars are privileged classes in enjoyment of absolute rights and no power on earth could have compelled them without serious consequences to sacrifice those privileges and satisfy the clamours of political mischief-makers. The tenant had not claimed any rights till the political agitator came into the field and the words "suffering tenants" came first out of the mouth of the Liberal politicians. The threats, insults and abuses which the Liberals hurled against the Taluqdars would not have improved matters. It was through the personal influence of the friend in Sir Harcourt, who advised us that both in national interests and for our ultimate good we should give away some of our rights, that we, as a body, conferred recently on tenants privileges hitherto not enjoyed by them.

Liberal agitation would only have resulted in bloodshed and would have done no good to the tenants. I, therefore, repeat, that Sir Harcourt Butler's sympathy for tenants is greater and more sincere than that of the Liberal leader. It was unnecessary to consult self-constituted representatives of tenants, whom neither, the Government nor the landlords nor the tenants themselves have recognised as representing tenants. Only in the brain of the correspondent of the Associated Press, who advertised last year some of so-called tenants' meetings organised by Liberal Leagues, Liberals represented tenants.

You make capital of the statement in my letter to the effect that owing to the independence and personal influence of the Hon. Raja of Mahumedabad the "mad repression" would have turned out to be the maddest and worst possible and you point out that this statement is a reflection on his Excellency. I cannot conceive of the mentality of the Liberals when they jumped at the conclusion which was never intended. You should have known by this time that I am a strong supporter of the present policy of Government against revolutionary movements. If I am more strong and hard-hearted than necessary in my condemnation of my countrymen engaged in that political movement, I must thank you for your teachings. The present policy of Government in the view of the Non-Cooperators, whose expressions you quoted, would have been "maddest, and worst possible" but for the Hon. Member's sturdy independence, sense of justice and generosity, which had enabled him to provide safeguards against undue rigour in the execution of policy approved by Ministers. The Ministers have agreed to the general policy of repression and you have not mentioned that the Ministers have limited their approval by any conditions whatsoever. We can, therefore, only take it that Ministers had agreed to the "worst and maddest possible" repression according to the Non-Cooperators. The Ministers of the U. P.'s, one of them a leading criminal lawyer and the other, a journalists with a reputation to lose, could forsee that in giving effect to the repressive measure officials are liable to make mistakes and excesses are likely to be committed. Had the Ministers wanted they could have remained neutral and informed Government that they would not be a party to the policy which might lead to excesses and Government should act with out their support. There is no substantial evidence for you to show that the Ministers had not been consulted with regard to the actions taken in pursuance of the policy approved by them. But, if I remember aright, I believe the Ministers had stated that in U.P.'s they had unitary form of Government and Ministers were generally consulted with regard to matters belonging to the reserved department, so that the Ministers are party to the excesses, if any, committed by officials. But the Home Member has done and is doing his best to prevent excesses and to give considerate treatment to political prisoners—a fact which you were foremost in praising some time ago. In this task the Home Member had the full support of his Excellency the Governor and both his Excellency and the Home Member deserve the grateful thanks of the community for not giving effect to any sort of repression, to which general approval, from your own statement, has been given by the Ministers. Had the Ministers, not agreed to any kind of repression and if they are disgusted with the so-caled excesses, they could have publicly protested.

Let me once again repeat that but for the interested move of the Liberals, the landlords and Mahomedans of the U. P.'s would not have urged for the extension of the term of his Excellency. The mischievous agitation of the Liberals brought about the popular movement in favour of the extension. I maintain the movement is popular. Non-Cooperators may not care whether they have a log-King or a stork-King, but they would unanimously choose his Excellency as Governor in preference to a candidate, Indian or European, put forward by the Liberals. Non-Cooperators would certainly admit that it was neither personal animus against a particular political agitator nor a desire to be oppressive to the people of the province that compelled his Excellency to pursue the present policy. He has to do it in pursuance of the general policy laid down by the Government of India against political agitation and in carrying it out he has the full consent of his Ministers, who are in every sense his non-official advisers in Government. To the rest of the population of the province, with the exception of half a dozen Liberal Leaguers the presence of his Excellency in this province for sometime is absolutely necessary. They are afraid that it would be disastrous to the interests of province if the Liberal leaguers come into power now. The landowners are particularly desirous of the retention of his Excellency because the landholder is threatened with additional taxation. Landless agitators are busy creating disturbances which may at any moment lead to bloodshed and there are several questions of vital interest to the landlords and tenants to be settled. At a time like this there should be at the head of affairs one who knows the province thoroughly whose sympathy with the tenant is real and whose influence with the landlord is great. In these respects, Sir Harcourt is the man and it is for that reason the people who have a stake in province are annious that he should remain for some time more. The Liberal agitation against the policy of Government it has been clearly shown is based on personal reasons. Else, how could they account for their extraordinary inconsistency? When the Criminal Law Amendment Act was introduced the Liberals lost no time in condemning its introduction; but when they found that their Ministers had supported its introduction they began admitting that Government was justified in taking action against, the Non-cooperation movement. The less said about the activities of Liberals of U. P's. the better. Denounced by the Non-co-operators as traitors to the country, despised by the nationalist Indians as time-servers and job-hunters, disappointed in their personal ambitions, distrusted by officials as unreliable flocks of grey sheep, dissociated entirely by the Moslems and disowned by landholders and tenants, the U. P. Liberals are making frantic efforts to secure a position in the political life of the province and for this end, it seems, they devote to personal politics and create class hatred and communal jealousies. Men like Pandits Hridyanath Kunzru and Gurtu are the hope and pride of this province and they could win the confidence and esteem of the entire body of landlords of this province if only an unfortunate impression had not been created that their party's opposition to the Home Member is only against the Mahomedan Taluqdar and they are out for the blood of the Taluqdars. The impression may not be true, but it exists and if men of their type belonging to the Liberal party could remove this impression and work for the common good of the tenants and the landholders and of the Hindus and the Mahomedans, they could wield the same exceptional influence which Sir Harcourt has over the Talukdars and there was nothing to prevent their becoming honorary members of the British Indian Association and use their influence for the good of the tenants.—Yours, etc.

RAJA MD. EJAZA RASUL KHAN.

of Jehangirabad.

FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Permit me to draw through the medium of your valuable columns the attention of the public-spirited citizens of Bombay and of the beneficiaries of Sheth Framji Cawasji's Pavai Estate to the new building of the Framji Cawasji Institute, which is about to be erected partly on the site of the old building which has been pulled down and partly on the reclaimed ground of the Framji Cawasji Tank, long known as Dhobi Talao.

Sixty years ago the name Framji Cawasji was a household word. His great thoughts, great words and great deeds and his wise counsels were then in evidence everywhere and have left their mark on the times in which he lived. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the efforts of the indefatigable Mr. C. M. Cursetji to collect funds for the new building of the Institute have not met with that hearty co-operation and support at the hands of the general public of Bombay and of the heirs of Sheth Framji, which they so richly deserved. The regret is all the greater when one considers that the Institute is not for the sole behoof of any one community of Bombay, but for the use of all classes of the general public without distinction of caste, colour or creed. The heirs of Sheth Framji who have come in for large or small shares, from three lakhs down to a thousand, as beneficiaries of the well-known Pavai Estate which was sold over a year ago for no less a sum than rupees eighteen lakhs are, perhaps, more to blame for their neglect than the public of Bombay.

The managing trustee has done well to publish a short history of this Institute, and of the attempts to restore it in a new building. This little history is highly interesting and its perusal may be recommended to all those interested in the progress and permanence of our Bombay educational institutions. As shown in this booklet, the work done for well over fifty years by the Framji Cawasji Institute had had in many ways a distinctly educational value and usefulness, and its first building (now no longer in existence) on the old Dhobi Talao, which also has disappeared, was long familiar as an intellectual and political landmark in Bombay. The endeavour now made to give the Institute a new and more fitting habitation amply deserves, public support.

The new building, which promises to present our city with a new attraction will not only serve to preserve the good name of Framji Cawasji, one of Bombay's great sons, but will give a new lease of life to so well-known and useful an institution as the Native General Library, which without the Institute building, is likely to collapse. The Institute's claim, however, to public and general support for the funds required for the erection of its new building is still better based on the fact that the new building provides a large and capacious public hall, such as, barring the Town Hall and the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, does not now exist in Bombay and the need of which is so largely and keenly felt. The hall of the Old Framji Cawasji Institute building provided a readily available common platform for Bombay's many-sided social, civic, educational and political activities. Since its disappearance we have had to depend on the irksomeness and inconvenience of having to resort to the theatres every time we have to hold public meetings. A considerable sum—about three and a half lakhs of rupees—has been already obtained through Mr. Cursetji's exertions towards the fund required for the new building, but about two and a half lakhs are still needed as in view of the continuous rise in prices, the amount now in hand can hardly meet the estimates. A considerable margin is also needed to provide for fittings to the hall with suitable furniture with electric installation, etc., and the concluding portion of the pamphlet makes a very proper appeal to the general public for such further support as will allow the trustees of the Institute to proceed with the building and make it an accomplished fact without much delay. Considering how useful and beneficial such a building is bound to be to the Bombay public, it is to be hoped the trustees will succeed in meeting with a liberal response, as indeed they ought to have without much difficulty if people will only consider and realise the importance and need of the proposed building.

But what is most important is that the heirs of Sheth Framji who are the beneficiaries of the Pavai Estate should say good-bye to their indifference and apathy, should do their duty and rise equal to the occasion. The Editor of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" has kindly consented to receive contributions to the building fund.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI,

New Tarachand Building,
Hughes Road, [illegible]

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY A CLASP KNIFE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Ahmed Khan Said Amir

vs.

The King-Emperor.

Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.

This was an appeal against the decision of Major-General T. E. Scott, Political Resident and Sessions Judge, at Aden. He differing from the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Ahmed Khan and the deceased Mir Mohamed belonged to the same Regiment, viz., 2/19 Punjabis. The case for the prosecution was that a party of men of the said Regiment including Mr. Mohamed were playing cards and at about 10-30 a.m. the party broke up for the purpose of getting food. Mir Mohamed went at once towards the cook house and the remainder of the party went to their barracks to get plates. After a lapse of about two or three minutes shouts were heard that Mir Mohamed was killed and men ran out from the barracks and saw him lying on the ground bleeding from wounds on the body. Ahmed Khan the accused, was standing over him with a bloody knife in his hand. The accused then ran away to his cell next to the Quarter Guard.

Accused admitted having killed the deceased. He stated that he had been smoking 'charas' and was under its influence. He had been brooding over the Subedar having told him he was a Pathan and should not allow himself to be oppressed. He was owed Rs. 50 by the deceased who would not pay him. When in this condition he saw Mir Mohamed and they had an argument about the money. They started fighting with their hands. He saw a knife which he took up and stabbed Mir Mohamed. He did not intend to kill the deceased.

The Sessions Judge observed that that drug which may have caused Ahmed Khan state of intoxication was not administered against his will or without his knowledge. Hence he was not entitled to the benefit of section 85 of the Indian Penal Code. He was of the opinion that the accused was guilty of murder.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—In this case the accused Ahmed Khan said Amir was sentenced to death by the Political Resident and Sessions Judge at Aden. The Assessors found that he was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The learned Sessions Judge however was of opinion that the charge of murder was clearly made out. There is no doubt in this case that the accused did cause injuries to the deceased Mir Mohamed by means of a clasp knife which resulted in his death. The medical evidence shows that the injuries were of a serious character and that the deceased died immediately after he received the injuries. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the accused in this case caused the injuries which resulted in the death of the deceased and having regard to the nature of the injuries I thank that the Sessions Judge was right in his view that the offence was one of murder. It follows that the conviction of the accused under section 302 is right. In fact so far as the fact of the accused having caused the injuries is concerned it is admitted by the accused himself in his statements and his petition of appeal to this Court. We are not concerned with the question under the circumstances of the case as to whether or not the appeal by the accused to this Court is competent. It is open to us to consider the case in connection with the confirmation of the death sentence. Having regard to the age of the accused and somewhat sudden quarrel between the deceased and the accused, we do not think that the death sentence is appropriate in this case. It would meet the requirements of justice if the accused is sentenced to transportation for life. It appears from his plea that he was under the influence of an intoxicating drug. The Sessions Judge has rightly dealt with that plea as affording no answer to the charge; but it is a circumstance which along with other circumstances which I have mentioned may be fairly taken into consideration on the question of sentence. On the whole, I am of opinion that the conviction [redacted] be confirmed and the sentence o[redacted] be commuted to one of tr[redacted] life. It appears from the [redacted]ublic Prosecutor was appointed [redacted] but does not appear that any [redacted]ointed to defend the the accused. [redacted]or the Government to consider whether in cases in which the accused person is charged with an offence which is punishable with death, some arrangement for the defence of such a person should not be made where he is not in a position to make his own arrangements for that purpose. In the Presidency proper under such circumstances the accused would have been given the assistance of a Pleader. A copy of this judgment should be sent to the Government.

Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ECHO OF BO B Y RIOTS.

GRANTS OF COMPENSATION.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal B. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, states in the course of a statement he has submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department on the subject of the determination of the amounts of the compensation:—

Sir,—I have determined the amounts of the compensation under Section 45 Cl. 1 (a) and 3 of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 as amended by Act III of 1915, Schedule 1, in respect of claims arising out of the disturbances which took place in Bombay in November last and I have also ordered the exemption of certain persons from liability to pay any portion of the compensation and now I have the honour to submit my finding and orders to the Governor-in-Council in order that Special or General orders as required by Cl. 1 (b) of the said Section may be passed for the purpose mentioned therein. I have done this because I very respectfully submit that under Section as it now stands the only matters that are subject to any General or Special order of the Governor-in-Council are those mentioned in Cl. 1 (b). However I submitting the whole findings because I think that the Governor-in-Council will be in a better position to pass General or Special orders as required by Cl. 1 (b) of the said Section after being in possession of all the materials.

256 claims for compensation amounting in the aggregate to Rupees twenty-eight lacs were filed. Subsequently at the hearing as some of the claimants reduced their claims, the total claim comes to Rs. 23,69,034-3-2.

There were 3 claims for death, 42 for grievous hurt and 211 for the destruction of property including liquor-shops, other shops, motor cars, etc., and property belonging to the Municipality, the Government, the Tramway Company and the Telephone Company.

In cases of claims arising out of death I have tried to ascertain the earnings, age, social position, etc., of the deceased.

In determining claims for grievous hurt I have taken medical evidence as to the nature of the injuries, the extent of incapacity caused, the earnings and the circumstances, social as well as monetary, of the person receiving the grievous hurt.

In order to determine the region and extent of the disturbances and to ascertain whether the death, grievous hurt or damage caused was by unlawful assemblies in the prosecution of their common object, I have also examined Police Officers from different divisions and also obtained from other Courts lists of the names of persons convicted in connection with the recent disturbances showing their place of residence, the communities to which they belonged and the different parts of the City in which they took part in the disturbances. Whenever claimants were represented by lawyers, the lawyers were also heard.

REQUIREMENTS SATISFIED.

In each claim case in which I have determined the compensation the following facts have been proved:—

1. The claimant making the claim is a person entitled to receive compensation; 2 In the case of death it was caused by something done in the prosecution of the common object of [illegible] assembly; 3 In the case of [illegible] caused to any property, it [illegible] something done in the prosecu[illegible]mmon object of an unlawful ass[illegible]. The claim was made within one month from the date of loss or damage or death or grievous hurt as aforesaid. 5. I am satisfied that the person claiming compensation or where such claim has been made in respect of death of any person that that person also had been free from blame in connection with the occurrence which led to the loss, damage, death or grievous hurt as aforesaid; 6 That the common illegal objects of these unlawful assemblies were:—(a) To force a general Hartal; (b) To prevent by force or show of force citizens from going to receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; (c) To assault and insult those who had gone to receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; (d) To create general disturbances and put Government Authorities into troubles and show their displeasure at the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; (e) To assault Europeans and Eurasians and those who were wearing European clothes; (f) To destroy liquor shops in the City; (g) That the common object of some unlawful assemblies consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans was to assault the Parsis; (h) That the common object of some of the unlawful assemblies consisting of Christians and Jews was to assault by way of retaliation Hindus and Mahomedans;

(i) That the common object of some of the unlawful assemblies consisting of Parsis was to assault by way of retaliation Hindus and Mahomedans;

18. When I commenced the inquiry on the last of February 1922 several lawyers representing a number of house owners and tenants urged that they should be allowed to cross-examine the claimants and their witnesses as regards the general circumstances under which they suffered the damage in order to show that their claims did not satisfy the requirements of Section 45 and also as to the quantum of the damage suffered by each claimant. After some discussion, having regard to the scope of the Section, I ruled that they had no *locus standii* to do this, and I ruled moreover that those who wanted to be exempted could put in applications and that they would be heard. I may mention that this discussion took place and this ruling was given soon after Mrs. Doherty whose claim was taken up first was examined by her Counsel Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell said that he agreed with my view.

It will appear from the Schedules that compensation in 222 claims aggregating to Rs: 6,43,398-8-0 has awarded and 34 claims have not been considered, some of them being time barred and some not having fulfilled the requirements of Section 45 Cl. 1 (a) and the rest the claimants not having come to prove them though three reminders were sent to them by post.

IMPOSING OF TAX.

Having determined the amounts of compensation which in my opinion should be paid to these claimants under Section 45 Cl. 1 (a) and C. 3 of the Bombay City Police Act, I now come to the more difficult portion of my task viz: the consideration of requiring, subject to any general or Special order of the Governor-in-Council, the Municipal Commissioner to recover the amounts so awarded by an addition to general tax which shall be imposed and levied in all or such of the Municipal wards sub-wards or sections there of, and also of ordering exemption of any persons from liability to pay any such compensation.

No doubt at first sight it appears that Section 45 provides for vicarious puinishments on landlords of the City who pay general tax. However a closer consideration would show that the generally prevalent idea is not quite correct. The Municipal Commissioner is the most convenient medium for collecting the amount of compensation and the most convenient way in which he can do it is by adding the amount to general taxation. Further the landlords who pay general tax are the most convenient medium for collecting amount of the compensation. The landlord can add to the rents of the premises proportionately what they have to pay as incidents of general tax on account of the compensation.

On behalf of many applicants for exemptions it has been argued before me that neither they nor their tenants took any part in the disturbances, so they could not be made to pay the general tax in respect of the compensation. Here again a little closer consideration will expose the fallacy of these reasons. Citizens including landlord who are a more influential portion of them should do their best not only to put down the disturbances but should also act in in such manner prior to the disturbances as to make them impossible and they have to pay for failure to do so. I think those who encouraged propaganda of pernicious doctrines by speech or writing for some considerable time before the disturbances are, if any thing, more to be blamed than those who actually took part in the disturbances. Those also of every community in the City who simply looked on but made no efforts to counter act the dishonest agitation are also to be blamed.

Before determing in which Municipal wards, sub-wards or section thereof, the general tax should be imposed and ordering what persons should be exempted, I think it is necessary to refer briefly to a fews facts appearing in the evidence before me which preceeded the disturbances and from general observation during the riots and for some considerable time prior to the riots and also to the common object of the unlawful assemblies that created the disturbances.

During these disturbances liquor shops in almost all parts of the city were the most marked out for attack and destruction. Out of 256 claims 132 claims are for liquor shops destroyed by the rioters. For some considerable time prior to these disturbances liquor shops were picketed mostly by non-cooperators and many witnesses before me in this inquiry have attributed to this circumstance the fact that liquor shops were singled out for destruction. It appears also that there was some pre-arrangement about attacking particular liquor shop because Excise officers who were examined as witnesses have deposed to the fact that they noticed after the disturbances that many of the liquor shops which were attacked bore chalk marks of one and the same kind on the doors or other conspicuous place.

FEATURE OF DISTURBANCE.

It appears that Hindus and Mahomedans especially of the lower classes took prominent part in these disturbances. One feature of the disturbance was that Parsis were attacked and it appears to me that the reasons for that were that many liquor shops were owned by Parsis and that a majority of Parsis had not joined the movement or boycotting the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It also appears that when the Parsis found that they were being attacked, they organised themselves and remained at first on the defensive but later on, at several places, they abandoned the defensive and assumed the offensive and the police evidence before me shows that in places like Arab Lane and Khetwady the Parsis made use of firearms. Round about Sankli Street, Madanpura and Byculla unlawful assemblies of Hindus and Mahomedans attacked Europeans, Eurasians and Indian Christians who by way of retaliation assaulted some Hindus and Mahomedans. There is no doubt that those who took prominent part in these disturbances were Hindus and Mahomedans. It appears from the list of those who have been convicted by different Magistrates in connection with these disturbances, that they are all Hindus and Mahomedans and not one of them is a Parsi or a Christian. There is a good ground for believing that the Parsis played no small part in holding up the fury of Hindu and Mahomedan rioters. Several witnesses have said that many members of the unlawful assemblies in different parts of the city were wearing white Khadi caps.

EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS.

I have received 1836 applications for exemption and with a few exceptions they are from landlords from different parts of the city. Some of those applicants were represented by lawyers and they addressed on different points. The arguments of most of these applicants are that they should be exempted from payments because they have taken no part in the disturbances nor did their tenants take any.

Section 45 Cl. 1 (b) and Cl. 2 does not limit the imposition of the tax on those persons only who are proved to have taken part in the disturbances.

I have tried to come to a conclusion in a manner that may cause as little hardship as possible and in doing so I have not lost sight of the consideration and facts I have mentioned above.

As I have said a much larger number of citizens than those who actually took part in the disturbances are no less responsible. I have also as far as possible tried to avoid making any order that may cause further racial bitterness between the different communities in the city. It must be remembered that Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act provides a sort of an insurance against disturbances.

GENERAL ORDER.

Considering everything I make the following order under Section 45 Cl. 1 (b), subject to any general or special orders of the Governor-in-Council in this behalf:—

"I direct the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to recover the amount of Rs. 6,43,398-8-0 (which amount is a total of the compensation which in my opinion should be paid to the persons to whom compensation is awarded under Section 45 Cl. 1 as mentioned in the Schedules A, B, C and D and the lists E and F attached) by an addition to the general tax which shall be imposed and levied proportionately to the assessment, the following Municipal Wards: B, C, D (excepting Gamdevi, Chaupaty, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, and the Nepean Sea Road sub-section E (excepting Gowalia Tank Road, Peddar Road and Mahaluxmi sub-sections), F and G."

EXEMPTION GRANTED.

I order under Section 45 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 the following persons be exempted from liability to pay any portion of that compensation:—

All persons owning, holding or managing (a) schools, colleges and other educational and philanthropic institutions, in respect of these institutions only; (b) hospitals—private and public—in respect of these institutions only; (c) libraries, in respect of such institutions only; (d) temples, fire-temples, mosques, churches, chapels, synagogues and other places of worship, in respect of these buildings only; (e) properties the income of which on account of its being devoted to charity are exempted from income-tax but in respect of such properties only; (f) buildings and lands in the city in respect of which no general tax is levied under the provisions of Section 143, Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. 2. All persons who are Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. 3. All persons who are title-holders from Government. 4. All persons who are Government and Municipal servants. 5. All persons who have been awarded compensation in these claims.

THE STO CKEXCHANGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent under the signature "Impartiality," in lieu of fairly criticising my letter, has on the contrary asked me to read him his riddles which have nothing to do with it. He sets before me, as it were, an examination paper in which the test questions, though answered by himself there according to the bent of his mind, but sadly want confirmation! Like many a correspondence, his own, *expose*, full of uncharitable remarks neither warranted nor corroborated by a certain set of facts and figures, lays him and those on whose behalf he speaks open to the charge of self-interest and self-love. When such writers are not able to conceal their inner motive and to sink their own prominent ego, they are naturally suspected to belonging to the *espri de corps* which they want to defend against the Bear raid and the action of the Directors whom they ruthlessly attack. And wonder is that "Impartiality" seemingly wants to pass for an impartial judge before he has gathered and weighed out a bulk of evidences of the two contending parties.

Our poser stigmatises the sales of the Bears as false. What then, may I ask, about the operations of the Bulls, who while plunging into the depth of carry-over business have hitherto had to pay a heavy charge called "contango" to some *bona-fide* vendors? As a broker, I am in the know, and can prove that there were and there ought to be, before blind speculation has run its course, some spurious sales and purchases. Then why should the scribblers on the "Bombay Stock Exchange" knowingly father the burden upon the Bears alone? I for my part blame both the parties whose excessive greed and desperate game have launched the Exchange within the reach of "an active Vesuvius."

To mitigate the evil of blind speculation and to avert the danger of it, our Directors, slow-goers as they are, have become alive to the sense of duty at the eleventh hour and have, as the only alternative, ordered the temporary suspension of what we usually call *budlie* business. The Bulls especially brook no such interference and resent their order, since they want to keep their stock open for the next account. But they will have to take delivery of as many scrips as would reach them. The remaining surplus sales and purchases should be covered and entirely stopped till settlement is over. The "Commercial Morality" if at all vitiated in our midst by the haphazard gambling of some outside syndicates will then restore with an advent of fair weather and of the normal state of the Exchange.

The measure adopted, be it mild or drastic, by the Board to weed out the overgrowth of evil of long standing is really a long wished for *sine-qua-non*. It does not as is alleged by some interested parties, effect the breach of contracts. The random strokes of pen may paint our Market as black as jet, but they will not make it crest-fallen nor mar its good name and credit. It had weathered storm after storm in the past and will survive as severe financial collapse in future.—Yours, etc.

J. P. PATEL.

266, Bazar Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay, July 2.

A Department of Industries has been opened in the Bhavnagar State for the development of trade and industries.

Prof. Ramamurti, Indian Sandow, is on his last tour through India. He will complete it within a year, and then open gymnasiums in different places for imparting training in physical culture.—(A.P.)

DACOITIES IN AGRA DISTRICT.

SMART POLICE CAPTURE OF DACOIT LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, July 1.

Agra District has been the scene of numerous dacoities during the last three months. Three gangs were found to be operating; one of Dholpur Kanjars, another from Gwalior and the third of local dacoits whose hunting grounds were mainly the Etmadpur and Ferozabad Tahsils. The depredations of Kanjars received a check when in April last, after a series of dacoities in the neighbourhood of Agra City, several of the gang were rounded up. A smart capture was made by the police of eight of these pests as they arrived by train at Agra Cantonment railway station with guns and ammunition. The local gang has seen leader after leader in the persons of Phul Singh, Laiq Singh, Bhanwar Singh, and Datiao Singh, all of whom have been arrested. Finally the leadership devolved on one Radhe Lal, who was once a police constable. He was responsible for the most daring dacoity near Khandauli the other night but he has been arrested with his principal Lieutenant in Agra City with a regular arsenal of arms and ammunition including a mill's hand grenade.

RS. 40 LAKHS FOR ORPHANAGE.

SETH H. S. MOHAMED'S MUNIFICENCE

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

Seth Haji Sulam Mahomed of Bombay has given Rs. 40 lakhs for opening a Mahomedan orphanage near Surat.

THE MONSOONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The monsoon has been active in Gujarat but has weakened generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in East United Provinces, Gujarat, westcoast of the Peninsula and local in Lower Burma, west United Provinces, Central India, west Central Provines, north Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occured in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Behar, east Rajputana. Sibsagar, Baharaich and Mukteswar one inch, Agra and Dalhousie one and a half, Dwarka three, Rajkot and Surat one and a half, Neemuch, Sutna, Ratnagiri and Karwar one, Bombay one and a half, Mangalore and Trivandrum two and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and United Provinces and extension in Rajputana.

The Weekly weather and crop reports states:—

Bengal 30th June:—Weather continues favourable. Bombay, 30th June:—Immediate out-look. Punjab, 30th June:—Good rain fell over all the Punjab except south-west corner. Assam, 3rd July:—Prospects of tea, jute and autumn rice are fair.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Jute shares opened on a steady level but day's turnover even on Howrahs and Clive was not big and Rs. 100 shares were only dealt in small parcels, Barnagore were in demands during the morning up to 140, but with this exception things were extremely quiet so far as the expensive scrips were concerned. Howrahs fluctuated narrowly all the day and closed steady at Rs. 48-12. Clives fell away during the afternoon and closed at the lowest on the day. Century were again of a good feature with sellers inclined to hold off. Extremely quiet conditions again prevailed in the coal section with some enquiry for Raneegunge and Satgram as the only bright spot. Cottons were dull and without much attention from buyers. Kesorams were offering at 14 ex-dividend. In Industrials there was little business passing. Hume Pipes, C. P. Cements and Indian Iron and Steel were again weak. Imperial Bank (fully paid) were quiet with sellers inclined to accept lower rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5½ per cent. war bonds (1928) 100-10, 6 per cent. bonds (1930) 99-14, 6 per cent. U. P. bonds (1926-41) 95-8.

Bank:—Karnani Industrial Bank 7.

Railways:—Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway 51 s.l., Howrah-Amta Railway 94.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpur 452-8, Bengal-Luxmi 234, Dunbar 420, Kesoram 13-12 x.d.

Jute:—Bally 228, Barnagore 141, Birla 7 Budge-Budge 450, Century 8-8, Clive 41-4, Craig 8-10, Howrah 48-14, Hooghly 70, Hukumchand As. 12 discount, Kankarrah 490 s.l., Kelvin 849-8, Naihati 401-8, New Central 580, Northbrook 62-12, Nuddea 61, Orient 185, Reliance 48-8, Union 500.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, Bilbera 6-12, Burakur 36-12, Century 4-3, Raneegunge 5-8, Sendra 20-8, Sudamdih 4-2.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 6-4, Hume Pipe 2-14, Indian Iron and Steel 51, Marshall Sons and Co. 7-4, B. I. Corporation 8-8 and pref 105, B. I. Tobacco 1-13, Indo-Burma Tin 4-12, Indian Tanneries 1-14, Indian Wood Products 8-2, Reinforced Concrete 1-2, Titaghur Paper 12, Central Hydraulic 226-8, Assam Saw Mills 4-12, Ryam Sugar 40.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

An earthquake of some severity at its origin about six thousand miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph yesterday at 7-18 p.m.—(A. P.)

TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY

NO ACTIVE UNION OF MILL-WORKERS YET FORMED.

The Director of Information sends us the following for publication:—

For some time past the Labour Office has been collecting information regarding the Trade Union movement in the Presidency and the results of the enquiry are published in detail in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette." From the tables given it appears that there are at present nominally in existence 9 Unions with 27,675 members in Bombay, 10 Unions with 24,185 members in Ahmedabad, and 3 Unions with 6,034 members in the rest of the Presidency, or or a total for the Presidency of 22 Unions with a membership of 57,914. The Industrial Disputes Committee in their report stated that there were nominally in existence 43 Unions with 79,614 members in Bombay, 12 Unions with 20,863 members in Ahmedabad, and 17 Unions with 8,254 members in the rest of the Presidency. The reason for this large discrepancy is due to the fact that many so-called Unions were nothing more than Strike Committees. "The number stated by the Industrial Disputes Committee," says the "Labour Gazette" "were classed as nominal, while the latest figures are those from active, Unions consisting of a fair number of regular 'dues-paying members' established with office-bearers or other Union officials. The Unions not included in the latest figures were mostly Strike Committees which sprung up when a dispute was in progress only to dwindle gradually and disappear after a settlement was reached. The organisation of these Unions was discontinued when work was resumed. Subscriptions were in some cases collected for short periods, but these subscriptions, too ceased in many cases owing to lack of enthusiasm on the part of the members."

In Bombay the main Unions are:—

(1) The Indian Seamen's Union.
(2) The Bombay Tramway Union.
(3) The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.
(4) The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.
(5) The Port Trust Workshop Union.

Of these the first named is financially the strongest. At the moment Bombay City possesses no active Unions of mill workers, although mill-hands form by far the largest section of industrial workers in the Island and 65 per cent. of the industrial disputes in the twelve months ending 31st March, 1922 were in this industry in the City and Island.

In Ahmedabad, on the other hand, 70 per cent. of the Unions are formed from various sections of textile workers. Subscriptions are, it is reported, regularly paid, the Union affairs are conducted systematically and they have secured the recognition of the employers. Nomerically and financially the Ahmedabad Unions are the strongest in the Presidency.

The details given in the "Labour Gazette" tables include the names of the Unions, the number of members and the office bearers, the income, expenditure and rate of subscription per member to the Unions.

EXTENSIONS TO GOVERNORS.

UNKIND SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the strange spectacle of some courtiers suggesting extensions for Provincial Governors, when their I.C.S. officers are trying their very best to get all the times better terms for early retirement from India? Of course, the officers have daily to deal with the people; and the Satraps have to do with the courtiers and co-operators! Hence it is that the officers feel uncomfortable, that they cannot domineer as before! The Satraps do not feel uneasy, for they are generally surrounded by Jo-hookumis! This perhaps accounts for the I.C.S.'s eagerness to leave India; and the Satrap's "Khooshi" to cling to his office as long as he can! We know, with what a heavy heart each Governor and Viceroy leaves this hospitable and over indulgent land!

Now the Zamindar's enthusiasm for the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office is anything but altruistis. They are, in a way, very unkind people, who for their own benefit press and persuade Sir Harcourt Butler to prolong his stay in the U. P.'s. He is already hard-worked in all departments and it is really cruel for his courtiers to urge him to stay longer!

Strange to say, some over-kind or over-grateful friends of Sir George Lloyd are contemplating to approach the higher authorities for a five years' extension of the Governor's term of office! This will come as a bolt from the blue to the many. But apart from that, do we not know, how Sir George Lloyd has been worried with various matters; how he needs long and frequent change of climate; how in three years he had twice to go to Kashmir; and how his health is greatly undermined of late? To ask for an extension for Sir George Lloyd is to render him the greatest disservice.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P.S.—It is hoped, that those concerned will abandon the idea of extension both for the sake of the Governor's health, and for avoiding what may unnecessarily be a heated controversy.

B. F. B.

A PANDIT'S APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

Pandit Ghasiram Mukhtar, practising in Meerut District, appeared, to-day, before the full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Piggott, and Mr. Justice Kanhyalal, to show cause, under the Legal Practitioners Act, why he should not be dealt with for alleged unprofessional conduct in connection with a speech, he is said to have delivered.

The charges against him were that in August last he addressed a gathering of persons saying they should not give up their lands from which they had orders to be ejected by the Court, that they should resist all attempts to turn them out, and they should bring a case against the zamindar, whether true or false, and invited subscriptions for the purpose.

Pandit G. Mukhtar was examined at length by the Court and the matter was concluded his tendering an apology which their Lordships accepted and the rule was discharged.

The Karachi Non-Co-operators were busy on Sunday in welcoming back to their fold Swami Krishnananda who had been sentenced to imprisonment last year for interfering with the police over the picketing of liquor shop. The Swami passed his term at Subermati Jail in Ahmedabad wherefrom he was released on June 29th.—(A.P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, at 11 a.m.

Meeting of members of the Council of the B. P. Association, 6 p.m.

Bombay High Court. Third Criminal Session begins.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd. (4 p.m.), the Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd. (4-5 p.m.) at the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co. Ltd. (4-15 p.m.); the Crescent Mills Co. Ltd. (4-15 p.m.) and the Pearl Mills, Ltd., (4-20 p.m.)., Esplanade Road.

THURSDAY, July 6.

The Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Gen. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 7.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward mails of June 22, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	17 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	9 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 1st Btn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

This Bank has made, during this half year, i.e., from 1-1-22 to 30-6-22 a net profit of Rs. 2,50,000-14-3 after providing for Income Tax and Super Tax.
(Profit Rs. 2,50,288-14-3).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day morning, the 4th July, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

TODAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

SHELLEY'S CENTENARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Centenary of Poet Shelley, when Mrs. Hodgkinson, Prof. Lalit and others will deliver brief addresses.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Bye-election will be held at the office of the above Committee on the 23rd inst. to fill in 6 vacancy in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee created by the resignation of a representative of this Ward on the Committee. Those who are desirous of standing for election are requested to send their applications, duly proposed and seconded by a member of this committee, to reach the Secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee by the 12th July, 1922.

"A NEW WRANGLER."

The Hony. Secretary to the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme writes to say that Mr. V. N. Kudva, the new Wranglar went up to Cambridge in 1919 with a Tata Scholarship awarded to him by the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme and not by the Hindu Educational Fund, as reported in our issue of yesterday.

THE LATE MR. LESLIE CRAWFORD.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Leslie Crawford, Senior partner of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Company, Solicitors, which took place on the evening of Friday last, in Berkshire, England. Mr. Crawford was a well-known Solicitor in Bombay. He came out to India in the year 1885 as a solicitor and joined the firm of Mr. Leeds which was afterwards known as Messrs. Leeds and Crawford. In 1890, he left that firm and became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Birden and Bayley, which subsequently was converted into Crawford, Bayley and Company, of which the late Mr. Crawford was the senior partner. When the Bombay Municipal Corporation first saw the light of day Mr. Crawford had the privilege of being appointed its solicitor. In September last Mr. Crawford left Bombay for England owing to his failing health. His valuable services to the Municipal Corporation were put on record by the latter in a special resolution in November last. Mr. Crawford leaves behind him a daughter. His wife predeceased him.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

A special programme of song recital and classical dances to be given in the Excelsior Theatre referred to in on Saturday's issue comes up on Thursday, the 6th instant. It runs as follows:—

Valse and Mazurka, Chopin; Prologue from "Pagliacci", Leoncavallo; Aria from "Nozze di Figaro" Mozart; Barcarolle Tosti; Menuet, Beethoven; Gipsy Dance, Saint Saens; Cavatine from "Barbiere di Sevilla", Rossini; "Ninon", Tosti; "Vous dansez marquise" Menuet, Lemarie; Oriental Dance, Bingman; Barceuse, Gretchaninoff; A summer Love Tale, Tchaikovsky; "I am not a Prophet" a Rachmaninoff; Anitra's Dance, Grieg.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS: Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarks:—

This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable"

...."The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisemet purposes.

TRY

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 4, 1922.

ANOTHER WARNING.

The warning of Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Polak as to the campaign of the "White" settlers against Indians in Africa being abetted by the Colonial Office merely draws attention to another phase of the pitiful attempt of a section of the present Government of England to check the Revival of Asia, to which the honest work of England in the past has so largely contributed. The pro-Greek policy of Lloyd-George and Curzon, if it has political significance, apart from the financial influence of Sir Basil Zaharoff, is an attempt to crush the martial spirit of the Asiatics on the one hand, and it was only to be expected that, on the other hand, attempt should be made to "round up" Asiatics, so to speak, and to restrict the sphere of their peaceable activities, since such a thing as peaceful penetration has been heard of.

The Government of England is, it seems, aware of the Asiatic Revival, which according to Disraeli's Oriental policy was to justify and to fulfil the purpose of the British Empire in the East; and in a frantic attempt to stop it—after frantic appeals to Asiatics for assistance during the late war!—a section of the Government of England even stoops to use the racial hatred of the "Whites" in Africa. The fear of racial hatred on the part of Indians has been often expressed by Englishmen and Indian Moderates; the fostering of racial hatred is a crime in law. What of the racial arrogance—it does amount to hatred in its manner of expression—on the other side, the racial hatred which denies today to Asiatic peoples the equal rights of citizenship in the Empire, which have been so often promised, even guaranteed, to Indians by the England of the past? It is not India who is striving to secede from the Empire, as it seems to us, but the Anglo-Saxon members of the Empire who are striving to push India out of it. Is it not a tragedy that England, whose great statesmen of the past desired an Asiatic Revival and even saw in it the goal of British policy, should to-day, when that revival is in progress, be ruled by men too narrow-minded to recognise the human rights of Asiatic peoples, allowing England's opportunity to be seized by France, by Bolshevik Russia, by America, by any Power which has the necessary vision to perceive that Asia's millions will decide the issue of the next world-war?

The jealousy of the "Whites" is a back-handed compliment to Asia since, being born of fear, it testifies to the growing importance of Asia in world-politics. But for the British Government to back it will be a terrible mistake in policy for it antagonises races who were not unfriendly, races to whom the very thought of racial hatred on the score of colour was unknown and would never have occurred, but for the insults and injustice of the "Whites." The fact that such things can go on in an Empire of which India forms no unimportant part is proof of the inadequacy of the Government of India as at present constituted to safeguard India's interests.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The sessions which closed recently of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations has been the occasion for the publicity which the Press abroad has been of late giving to the traffic in dangerous drugs. It is to be regretted that the question has not here received the attention its importance deserves, especially when this country is looked upon, rightly or wrongly, as one of the guilty parties. The immense output of Indian opium which is sold once a month by the Government at public auction at Calcutta is, says Miss la Motte, the well-known American publicist, in an article on "America and the Opium Trade", published in the current number of the "Atlantic Monthly," "chiefly responsible for the spread of the drug-habit throughout the world." This is a grave charge. It cannot be lightly disposed of. It is time the true position of the people in this country was elucidated. There are no doubt individuals who profess to speak on behalf of the latter, but in doing so they show themselves to be the interpreters of vested interests and thus confirm the truth of the indictment. The article on "India and the Opium Trade", published in the same number of the journal by Mr. G. S. Bajpai is, for instance, sufficient to condemn India before the tribunal of the civilized world. The apology is no doubt cleverly worded. Its special pleading is by no means unskilful. But the effort is not sufficiently successful to disguise the true nature of the advocacy. On the contrary, its failure makes transparent the obvious, halting, half-hearted attitude of Government towards reform. Mr. Bajpai proceeds along old familiar lines. The opium habit is an old vice in this country. The British Government has made perceptible attempts towards reform. But the reform should not be hastened unduly. Mr. Bajpai, therefore, ends his article with the usual note of caution. He does not want to "attempt too much lest we accomplish too little." He, therefore, prefers to regard the suppression of the abuse of opium as "the immediate goal" and its "restriction" to what modern scientific opinion considers as permissible as the "ultimate" goal. He does not think that the time has come when means could be devised to curtail "such uses of opium as old-time customs consider to be legitimate." The stress laid on the word "legitimate" by Mr. Bajpai is significant. It is not so innocent as it looks. It was the substitution of this very vague term for the more precise "medicinal and scientific" in the recommendation of the Assembly of the League which alters and complicates the whole question of opium cultivation. The change was suggested by the Indian delegate at the dictation, obviously, of the Government of India. The insistence on the "legitimate" aspect of the question indicates the reluctance to adopt all effective proposals of reform. Why should a vice, merely because it has been tolerated, or rather not actively disapproved by, custom, be regarded as "legitimate"? Are all the vices tolerated by custom legitimate? Will the Government of India allow them to be perpetuated? Have they never interfered with vices which old-time custom might consider "legitimate"? "There is probably no one, outside the India Office," Miss La Motte justly remarks, "who can truthfully say that drugs are discriminating in their action and are harmless if not actually beneficial to Oriental races." What is the legitimate use of opium? Its only legitimate use should be for medicinal and scientific purposes. There can be no other "legitimate" use either on the ground of so-called old-time custom or tradition.

It is true that public opinion seems to be more or less apathetic for the moment. If it is so, it is because it has not yet awakened to its responsibilities. It does not realise the dangers which threaten the good name of this country. It does not know, for instance, that although Mesopotamia has not long been in the possession of the British, the selling of opium there is already "licensed by the British Government." And it is evidently not a pleasant reflection for Americans to think that by their assistance they have placed at the disposal of the British Empire territory of something like one million square miles with a population consisting largely of those who are regarded as "unfit for self-government yet fit to become customers of the British opium monopoly." Is it "legitimate" there also? Public opinion may be apathetic, but surely it does not approve the trade about which it is permitted to know scarcely anything. Mr. Bajpai states that the consumption of opium in India is not on the increase. What is his explanation for the increase, at the rate of 63 per cent., of the receipts from opium during the ten years ending 1918-19? What is the explanation moreover of the new experiments for morphia production at the Government opium factory at Ghazipur? The immediate aim towards reform should not be, as Mr. Bajpai insists, merely the suppression of the "abuse" of opium. It should be the effective restriction of the cultivation and manufacture to what medical and scientific opinion regards as essential. All attempts at mere curtailment of abuse have failed and are bound to fail for obvious reasons. Sir John Jordan has expressed the truth very clearly. He declared that opium, wherever grown, would always reach the consumer and that the only way to solve the problem was to restrict production throughout the world. The American Technical Assessor on the Opium Advisory Committee emphasises the same point in a letter published recently in the "Manchester Guardian." She believes that, in the final analysis, "there is but one solution to the problem—and that is the restriction of the production." Unless the world demonstrates its sincerity by accepting the medicinal restriction, China, she adds, will out-distance all competition and control the markets of the world. China has, it is true, broken her pledge. But China is not the only offending party. In 1917 she had all but eradicated the poppy from her fields, "only to have the world at once substitute morphine for opium." And this was done by England and America, and Germany and Japan—all parties to the Convention of 1912. But the conduct of China does not entitle the Government of India to develop and even extend this shameful export industry. Miss La Motte thus describes the industry: "The great output of the world's supply of opium comes from India, where every step of its production, manufacture and sale, is regulated by a special department, the Opium Department, and is conducted as a Government monopoly. The planter who wishes to raise poppies must first obtain a Government licence. . . . If necessary the Government advances him money, *free of interest*, the only crop so subsidized." India must now resolve to end this disgraceful industry. It can only be done by beginning the reform at home, by exposing the hollow pretensions of the apologists who are keen on perpetuating the fiction that the people of India regard the vice so legitimate that they would consider the attempt towards reform as undue interference with historic traditions. No tradition can justify the continuance and extension of the traffic in the vice. The people can no longer tolerate the calumnies of the apologists who presume to speak in their name. They are not parties to the trade carried on as a monopoly by the Government. They have not sanctioned as "legitimate" the new experiments being made in the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

There has been recently an alarming rise in the number of motor car accidents in the city. Police cases of motor cars being driven in a rash and reckless manner are indeed being disposed of almost everyday by Presidency Magistrates who, according to their lights, doubtless inflict deterrent punishment on the offenders. But the fact that cases of dangerous driving are increasing from day to-day shows that the evil has not been checked. On Sunday we published accounts of two glaring cases of fatal motor accidents, of which a Hindu boy and a Parsi student were the victims. In both these cases the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury, we have no doubt, came to the right conclusion on the evidence presented before it in both the cases. But it is difficult to avoid the painful conclusion that, if the city had a well-organised system of traffic control, these two innocent lives as well as many others in the last few months would not have been lost. The responsibility for the loss, therefore, lies on the authorities concerned, who have been hitherto not adequately alive to their duty, and, in an equal degree, on the citizens who have remained criminally apathetic to the danger which most of them—and especially women and children—run of becoming victims of reckless motor driving. With the increase of motor accidents, the life of a pedestrian in Bombay has become unsafe. It must be admitted in justice to drivers of motors that in not a few cases the accidents are due either to ignorance or carelessness of the pedestrians. But anyone who has eyes to see knows that ninety out of hundred accidents that take place could be avoided if traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, were scientifically controlled by an organised and vigilant police force and the drivers of motors, as a class, realised that the first essential of good and efficient driving in a crowded city is not to reach their destination as quickly as possible but to drive with the minimum of inconvenience and risk to pedestrians. We have no desire to be hard on drivers of motor cars—who have their own difficulties and grievances due to lack of a scientific system of traffic control—but we cannot help saying that a large majority of them seem to imagine that the roads belong to them exclusively and the reckless and criminal callousness towards pedestrians shown by not a few of them is a growing danger that must be immediately dealt with in the interest of the citizens, especially women and children, of Bombay. The Police authorities have so far failed to take adequate measures. Mere prosecutions will not mend matters. What is wanted is scientific, vigilant and incessant control of traffic, not merely in a few places here and there and during certain periods of the day, but throughout the city and all hours of day and night. The Municipality has been no less apathetic—in regard to proper lighting of roads and location of protective islands, especially in crowded thoroughfares.

Notes of the Day

Practical Christianity.

Genoa, Ireland, and France have evidently told upon Mr. Lloyd George's health. For, like William II of England, he has come into a religious mood. It is reported in a mail paper that he likes spending his holidays listening to Welsh sermons. "In my opinion," Mr. George is reported to have said, "the only thing that will save Europe is the practical application of the religion of Christ. That alone will save the world from another catastrophe." We suppose the practical extirpation of the religion of the Arabian Prophet from Europe is one of the ways of the practical application of the religion of Christ, which Mr. Lloyd George has in contemplation in the intervals of his potato-sowing hobby at Criccieth, his holiday retreat. This reminds us of Lord Sydenham's moral outburst in the "Morning Post" in mail week. The noble lord is bewildered with "grave anxiety" for the Empire which is "drifting into danger." The Premier is accused of having no "moral standards" and of having "compounded with evil" when at Genoa he shook hands with "the greatest criminals the world has known" and "flagrantly violated the moral law" in his traffic with the Irish rebels. The ex-satrap of Bombay winds up his martial sermon with the observation that "righteousness"—is it in military sense?—"alone can exalt a nation." Is this religious fervour of a Lloyd George and a Sydenham the prelude to a general revival of *practical* Christianity in a godless Europe?

Crusade against the Kirpan.

The brave Sikhs, undeterred by the persecution to which they were subjected as a result of which hundreds of them are at present undergoing imprisonment, passed resolutions at the Sikh Political Conference which met the other day at Gujranwala, declaring *inter alia* their determination to carry on the Gurudwara movement, to maintain the freedom of the Kirpan, and reiterating their conviction that Khaddar formed one of the most important preparations for the attainment of Swaraj. Few communities in India in these days have suffered more than the Sikhs for their religious and political convictions. The Punjab Government, notorious for their narrow outlook, not realising the danger of alienating the sympathy of the Sikhs at a critical juncture, imagined that they could suppress the dawning political consciousness of that martial race. The crusade against the Kirpan strikingly illustrates the official attitude towards Sikh activities. The Kirpan is a sacred instrument to every Sikh. As a symbol of power and dignity every Sikh, who is regarded as a soldier of God, is religiously enjoined to wear the Kirpan which dates back to the days of Guru Gobind Singh, the warrior saint. The Sikhs can admit of no specification of size of the Kirpan by any earthly power and the Punjab Government are trying to restrict its length and breadth. The struggle which has been going on in the Punjab for over a year is marked by non-violence on the part of the Sikhs, than whom no more martial people inhabit the soil of India, and by a spirit of persecution on the part of the Punjab Government apparently forgetful of the past services rendered by this law-abiding community. The privilege or freedom to wear the Kirpan granted by the Government as a recognition of the part played by the Sikhs in the great war was withdrawn as soon as they shook off their political apathy. A large number of them were subsequently penalised for wearing Kirpans of a size longer than that stipulated by the Government, and the manufacturers who held no licenses were prosecuted. The Sikhs, to whom the Kirpan is what the sacred thread is to a Brahmin, courted imprisonment rather than surrender the weapon. The Punjab Government, if they have not forfeited all claim to foresight and statesmanship, will do well to move in the direction of conciliating the Sikhs.

"India in the Balance."

We have just received a copy for review of "India in the Balance: British Rule and the Caliphate" by Khwaja Kamal-ul-din, B.A., L.L.B., Imam of the Mosque at Woking. The author is a great religious personality. He begins his preface to the book with the words: "In all the course of my public career I have never, till now, touched politics, no man is less open to the charge of disaffection or disloyalty." But in view of the anti-Muslim policy of the British Government, he has felt it his duty to utter a solemn word of warning and remonstrance. The learning, piety, moderation, and obvious sincerity of the author make his work more weighty than the work of propagandists. We hope it will be purchased largely by our Indian brethren, because according to the author's project the sales in India should pay for the free distribution of the book in England. We commend it to the notice of the Central Khilafat and All-India Congress Committees. The book is published by "The Islamic Review," The Mosque, Woking, England.

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA

A LIBERATOR OF THE EAST.

(By A. Rustem Bey, former Turkish Ambassador to the United States.)

I.

This name has passed into history. It belongs to a man whose political and military action may be considered to be more remarkable than that of the western protagonists of the great war, the Clemenceaus, the Lloyd Georges, the Churchills, the Foches, the Haigs. The latter vanquished a powerful European State and thereby modified the political order reigning until then on the Continent of Europe. This was only a change in the relative value of the factors of European equation. The former has created a New Turkey, that is, a Turkey in the position to maintain herself against the over-bearing and imperialist West. The particular significance of this metamorphosis—for such it is—in a historic nation like the Turkish, resides in the fact that Turkey has symbolized the revolt of the Mussulman world—indeed of the entire East—against the West and focussed in her resistance to the Entente the sentimental and intellectual energies of a group of a milliard of individuals, reflecting them back in her turn charged with the vitalizing spark of success.

In other words, Turkey has become the centre of the idea of the liberation of the East from the domination of the West, this general idea carrying along with it the particular idea of the future intangibility of Ottoman Turkey within her national boundaries—more: of her expansion, in due course of time, into a federative Empire comprizing, on the one hand, the other Turkish States, Azerbeydjan, Khiva and Bokhara with the intermediate populations, and on the other hand, the Mussulman States of Middle and Western Asia. The first process will take place by virtue of the law of racial attraction, the second by virtue of the law of Musulman affinity and solidarity which has a totally different meaning from that embodied in the law of Christian affinity and solidarity. The latter is a purely religious bond. The former, a political as well as religious, the two notions being in fact identical according to the code of Islam. The instinct of self-preservation will hasten the operation of these two laws.

Revolution in Relationship.

The eventualities we are sketching, whose consummation is but a question of time—no power on earth is any longer capable of preventing their realisation—connote an impending revolution of the most radical nature in the relationship to one another of two continents, two worlds: Asia and Europe. Of this revolution the prime factors will be the exaltation of Islam and the aggrandisement of Turkey, the latter of which the least prophetic eye can see firmly established in no very remote future as the head of a great Musulman confederation stretching from the Aegean to the confines of China and from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, Thrace being its prolongation in Europe.

We do not mean that nationalist Turkey is actually engaged in irredentist and pan-Islamic enterprizes. Her only concern to-day is to conclude an honourable peace and dress her wounds. For many years she will have neither the leisure nor the means to pursue the mission history has laid at her door as the crowning right and duty of her existence. She has still to prepare for it by becoming a well-ordered, prosperous and powerful State within her strictly national boundaries. But the forces of which she is the centre will work automatically under the surface, growing in conciousness and power of expression, until the time comes for their operation as the irresistible instruments of an open and well-defined combination and union under [redacted]ership, of which the twin sou[redacted]ration will be racial and re[redacted]raction. History shows that it is useless to oppose the natural laws which draw to one another peoples of the same origin, the same culture and the same religion. Community in the latter respect is the most powerful bond in the world of Islam, where, as a matter of fact, the establishment of geographical bounderies is a reaction against the secular teaching of the Prophet, the foundation of which is the perfect fraternity and solidarity of the Faithful, political as well as social. So far, then, as differences of descent exist between the groups of peoples occupying

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IRISH TANGLE—THE END?

REBELLION FIZZLING OUT.

REBEL STRONGHOLDS CAPTURED.

DE VALERA STILL HOLDING OUT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 3.

In a battle in Dublin the rebel strongholds have been captured and the prisoners taken now number four hundred.

DE VALERA STILL HOLDING OUT.

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. De Valera's stronghold is still holding out.

EIGHT REBEL STRONGHOLDS TAKEN

LONDON, July 3.

In the Dublin Battle yesterday, the National troops captured a number of rebel strongholds. There are now nearly four hundred irregulars taken prisoners. Rebels were driven out of eight of their positions. One of the most important successes was the capture of Moan's Hotel, where thirty irregulars were taken prisoners. Three eighteen pounder shells were fired in the hotel, after which the rebels rushed accross the street into an hotel opposite, where they hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The casualties are not thought to have been serious. The rebels' position in Moran's hotel commanded an important artery of communications in Sackville Street. National troops invested practically the whole of this area throughout the day and a lengthy engagement preceded surrender.

Armoured cars played a prominent part in the attack which consisted principally of intense machine-gunning.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF REBELS' SURRENDER.

LONDON, July 3.

The news from Dublin is conflicting. According to some reports rebel Headquarters hoisted the white flag, while other reports state that a Red-Cross flag was mistaken for white flag. The truth appears to be that operations were suspended in the night and rebels are still holding hotels and other buildings in Sackville Street. But the rebels have been completely invested. They now occupy practically only an area of 700 yards long in the centre of the city and are confined to Sackville Street, Marlborough Street parallel to it and Parnell Square.

DUBLIN'S DISMAL SUNDAY.

LONDON, July 3.

Heavy rain and the absence of people, trams and jaunting cars from streets conspired to render Dublin's Sunday most melancholy. Snipers were busy everywhere firing on armoured cars and ambulances. A big push against the Irregulars is expected to begin any moment, as the efforts of Lord Mayor O'Neill and Cardinal Byrne to avert the disastrous consequences of an attack on the Sackville Street stronghold have failed.

IRREGULARS TERRORISING COUNTRYFOLK.

Meanwhile, a grequent burst of machine-gun fire are being directed against the fortified area within which are De Valera, Cathal Brugha and Oreart Raynor who is believed to be at the head of the Dublin Brigade, and Madame Markiewicz, with about five hundred rebels. The only notable incident on the night of July first was the Free State forces' capture of corporation workshops with garrison after half an hour's engagement. The Free State forces report few successes in the country, where the Irregulars are leaving a trail of burning barracks. It is reported that Irregulars are terrorising country folk.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN LIMERICK.

LONDON, July 3.

While Free State troops continue to round up the rebels in the provinces of Ireland, the situation in some parts of Counties Cork and Limeric occasions anxiety. It is reported that Republicans have concentrated in Cork, Fermoy, Mallow and other places and are commandeering motor cars, food and clothing and preparing for a siege. All papers are censored.

LABOUR UNREST IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 2.

New York.—It is estimated that ninety per cent of 400,000 employees in railway workshops have responded to the order to come out on strike. Train services, however, are not affected owing to the fact that train men have not participated in the strike. Workshop mens' posts are declared vacant, and workmen willing to carry on have been promised protection.

U. S. MINE-WORKERS' DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 2.

Washington.—President Harding, speaking at the Conference which began on Saturday between mine-owners and officials of the Mineworkers' Union, in order to explore the possibilities of settlement of the coal strike which began on the 4th April, and which is divided into bituminous and anthracite sections, foreshadowed Government action if the disputants failed to settle their differences.

MUSLIM SHRINES IN PALESTINE.

ENDANGERED BY ZIONIST ASCENDANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Five most prominent Muhammadans of Palestine elected by the Muslim Christian Association have arrived in Cairo *en route* for Mecca to explain the situation in Palestine to pilgrims. The leader is Sheikh Abdul Kadir el Musaffar. He declares that Muslim shrines in Palestine are endangered by the threatened political ascendancy of Zionists.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

SENTENCES BY MILITARY COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Cairo.—The recent sentences passed by military courts on persons convicted of being in illegal possession of arms have been promulgated. One man has been condemned to death, but the sentence has been since commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Another man has been sentenced to twelve lashes; while two others are awarded three months' hard labour.

FREIGHT RATES FOR COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

The annual contract for carrying the next season's cotton crop is still unsigned owing to cotton interests endeavouring to secure the reduction of freight to fifteen shillings per ton for all cotton shipments to the Unnited Kingdom. On the other hand shipping companies adhere to the figure of twenty-five shillings.

FRENCH CRUISERS TO GO ROUND THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Marseilles.—Admiral Golly, when he assumes command of the cruisers "Victor Hugo" and "Jules Ferry" of the Atlantic Flying Squadron on July 15th, will proceed on nine months' cruise round the world visiting Port Said, Jibuti, Tamatave, Reunion, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia Japan, China, Indo-China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Alexandria, and Suez.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Colonies, and Public Works, and the principal French Chambers of Commerce will be represented on both the vessels, as the mission is also of military, economic, commercial Colonal and industrial character.

BOMB IN NAWAB'S FRUIT BASKET.

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM BALASINOR.

Kumarshri Kamaluddin Khanji of Balasinor, wires to us as follows from Balasinor, under date the 3rd instant:—

A dastardly attempt on the lives of the Nawabsaheb of Balasinor and his Karbhari was madeon the 2nd July Two baskets of fruits were received from Sevalia, one addressed to the Nawabsaheb and another to the Karbhari. On the back of both labels the sender had written his name as Ibrahim Kasam, Baroda, but he is not known to either the Nawabsaheb or the Karbhari. The Karbhari opened his basket, discovered a cocoanut shell securely corked. This being a suspicious thing it was carefully opened. The contents on being emptied out turned out to be a yellow powder mixed with pointed nails. The powder was found to be ignitable and explosive. Information was at once sent to the Nawabsaheb, who also found a similar receptacle similarly stuffed in his basket and securely placed among the fruits. Both have narrowly escaped.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cairo.—The Association of Egyptian Doctors is despatching three representatives to Seychelles to examine the health of Zaghldul Pasha.

Athens.—Cap. Blake, aviator, has Zaghlul Pasha.

SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST.

PRO-GREEK MACHINATIONS.

THE PUNJAB PURDAH.

LORD READING'S RESPONSIBILITY.

VILIFICATION OF LASCARS.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, June 8.

It is very difficult to tell what is going on in the Near East. The peace prospects that were so loudly heralded a few weeks ago with the announcement of the Paris proposals of the three Entente Powers have been gradually fading into an obscure haze of doubt. The sincerity of the three Powers' assertion of the desire to see justice done by the evacuation by the Greek armies of Asia Minor was put to a clear test by the demand of the Angora Government for the evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks, as a prior condition for the opening of the peace negotiations. One would have supposed, that, if the three Powers were in reality sincere in their determination that the Greeks must be made to go from where they had invited them to come, there could be no difficulty in agreeing to this very reasonable demand of the Turks. But the weeks have passed and the Powers show no sign of being able to offer a definite reply to the Angora note.

Pro-Greek Influences at work.

In the meanwhile, all the underground influences which the friends of the Greeks know so well how to employ have been at work to prevent any such progress of events as might bring the expressed intention of the Paris Conference near a fulfilment. The British Foreign Office was never an enthusiastic participant in these proposals. Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George were forced into them by the pressure of feeling in India. The influences behind the Foreign Office have remained, as always, strongly pro-Greek and anti-Turk. Faced with the definite adoption of the policy of evacuation it is obvious that the only safe game for those directing these influences is to gain as much delay as possible and to bring every possible lever to bear to interfere with the carrying of the proposals into effect. The first step was plainly indicated. Nothing could be so effective as the production of what John Rees rightly termed "timely massacres". This ruse has been very skilfully played. There has been no production as yet of any definite evidence of massacre. The ex parte statements of American missionaries, who have got into trouble with the Turkish authorities for fomenting revolution, which do not bear a close examination, have been accepted at their face value, not merely by the usual pro-Greek agents in the House of Commons, such as Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. T. P. O'Connor but by the accredited agents of the British Government—General Harrington, the British High Commissioner in Constantinople to wit,—who makes no attempt to conceal his bias,—a fact that is not without deep significance. The support of the United States has been sought by allegations that have been made of the hostile treatment accorded to Americans engaged in relief work among the distressed Christian populations, followed by the invitation to the American Government to join in the investigation which the three powers propose to carry out by an international commision. Ostensibly, the object of this Commission is to enquire into the treatment of minorities in the Turkish *and Greek* areas of Anatolia. Is the treatment of "majorities" in the areas occupied by the Greek armies to be ignored? Lord Robert Cecil was good enough to propose the putting in of this proviso that the treatment of the minorities in the Greek area be also inquired into One would have thought that the evidence supplied by two official enquiries into the atrocities carried out by Greek troops did not exist! We are told this morning by the "Times" that the Greeks have already expressed their assent to the Commission visiting the areas occupied by the Greek troops, but "enquiry has not yet been made of the Nationalist Turks". "It is pointed out," adds the "Times", "that, since a one-sided enquiry would not meet the purpose, the actual sending of the Commission must depend on their being able to enter the areas occupied by both Greeks and Turks".

A onesided Enquiry.

A one-sided enquiry! It promises indeed to be a one-sided enquiry. There is no suggestion that the Commission should include, as it ought, representatives of the Angora Government and the Moslem population. I wonder what the British Government would say if they were one day faced with a suggestion that a Commission of Enquiry of Turkish, Persian and Egyptian Moslems should have a free hand to wander at large in British India for the purpose of investigating the methods of repression employed against the Moslem population of India! The Angora Government, of course, knows its own business and does not stand in need of advice as it has shown throughout its career, but it is to be hoped it will give the plain answer which any self-respecting government ought to give to an impertinent proposal of this kind. But the Turk is so long-suffering and courteous that it would not be surprising if the Angora Government patiently submits to this latest example of

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HAWKING IN CITY

SUGGESTION FOR LICENSING SYSTEM.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner referring to a resolution restricting the slaughter of male cattle under three years of age and of females under four years of age and of cows and buffaloes in calf, which was put into force on April 1. 1921. The letter stated:—"There was a decrease of 26,918, equal to 32.8 per cent., in the number of cows slaughtered during the year 1921-22. On the other hand the buffaloes slaughtered show an increase of 1,295 head, equal to 12.6 per cent., during the year. This is due to the fact that as long as cow beef was available in sufficient quantity the butchers did not slaughter more buffaloes than the demand required. As, however, a considerable reduction took place during the year in the slaughter of the cows and bullocks owing to the restrictions imposed by the Corporation, more buffaloes were naturally slaughtered to meet the public demand."

The letter was recorded.

HAWKING GOODS.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the question of issuing licenses for the hawking of goods in the streets. He said he had interviewed the Chief Presidency Magistrate and he had gathered that the Magistrates in the city were unwilling to fine heavily the hawkers who sold vegetables, etc., in the streets because adequate provision had not been made by the Municipality for the purposes. It was found that in some localities portions of streets could be set aside for that purpose, without hindrance to traffic. He now asked for permission for the leasing to hawkers of certain portions of streets, which would not interfere with the traffic. The fee proposed was eight annas per day for a hand-cart and two annas for every parcel or basket.

The President of the Society of the Hon. Magistrates in Bombay had written to say that a licensing system should be of the greatest help in dealing with this question, as hawking was not an "unmitigated nuisance."

Dr. Dadachanji said that the charge proposed to be levied was annas eight per day for a hand-cart and annas two per day for every basket or parcel. He thought the charges were immoderate and he therefore proposed that the matter should be sent to the Roads Committee for revision.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said that the Municipal Commissioner as well as the Chief Presidency Magistrate were of opinion that street hawking was a nuisance and it was time that separate areas were reserved for hawkers, but the charges proposed were very excessive for the poor hawkers. In New York the charge was eight dollars for a horse wagon, four dollars for a push car and two dollars for carrying baskets personally. He therefore moved an amendment that Rs. 5 per month be levied for hand-cart and Re. 1 per month for every basket.

Mr. W. T. Halai seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the fees were levied bearing in mind the fees levied on Municipal markets. It was open to the Corporation however to modify the fees.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas suggested that the matter be sent to a Committee who could find a way not only of getting rid of unlicensed hawkers, but also of preventing police and municipal servants from taking *bakshis* from the hawkers.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved that the whole question be referred to the Roads Committee.

Dr. Dadachanji accepted the amendment in the modified form.

Mr. Motiwala at this stage withdrew his amendment and the resolution of Dr. Dadachanji was passed in the modified form.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Commissioner on Mr. Dady Burjor's note on his proposed scheme for the drainage and sewerage of Bombay with a request that I should arrange to send it for consideration to the experts selected for scrutiny. After carefully going through this note, Mr. Mackison was of opinion that there was little in it which would affect the broad principles on which the said scheme has been prepared; it is thus not likely to affect the recommendations made and conclusions drawn by the Consulting Engineer who was engaged by the Corporation for expert advice in this matter. The details into which Mr. Dady Burjor had gone were not likely to be of interest to the Committee of experts which was concerned with general problems only.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation adhered to their resolution dated 12th January, 1922. He regretted that effect had not been given to the Corporation's wishes in this matter.

Mr. K. F. Nariman protested that the Commissioner considered himself as a master and not a servant of the house. The executives were under the Commissioner and he expected the Commissioner to carry out the resolution of the Corporation.

The Commissioner said there was not the slightest intention to disregard the wishes of the Corporation in this matter. In fact the resolution was passed by the Corporation about the middle of January when the experts had almost completed their work. Mr. Dady Burjor's note would have taken a month to reach the experts and Mr. Clayton thought that by that time the experts' report would be in his hands. The whole thing was threshed out by the experts and unless there was something special in Mr. Dady Burjor's scheme, Mr. Clayton thought it was no use sending to the Corporation. He (Mr. Clayton) therefore passed it on to Mr. Mackison for his opinion whether it was worth sending it to the experts. Mr. Mackison saw nothing special in it and did not think it necessary to place it before the experts.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ

KHADI AND HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY

"RESPECT MAHATMA'S WISHES"

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a meeting of women was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding. Among those present on the platform were Mrs. Kashturba Gandhi, Bi-Amman, Mrs. Jaiji Petit; Mrs. Ramanarain Harnandrai; Mrs. Kamrun Nisa; Mrs. Gori Bibi; Mrs. Sakinabai K. A. Somji; Miss Perinbai Navroji; Mrs. N. Captain; Mrs. Sunabai Kateli; Mrs. Mithibai Petit. The audience was very large.

MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi said she was glad to see such a large number of women present there. What more could she tell them for Mahatma Gandhi and others had already often spoken to them all. They should all wear khadi now, and give up all foreign clothes. That was her message and that was the message of Mahomed Ali and others. They should only wear what was produced in India. They must produce more and more khadi and they must induce their men at home to wear nothing but Khadi. They must consider the means by which they were going to get at liberty those thousands of young and innocent men who had gone to jail. Theirs was not a violent struggle; theirs was not a fight with weapons. Their fight was with moral weapons, by producing more and more khaddar. That was how they should help their imprisoned friends. They must also have complete unity among the different communities and that could be accomplished only by means of khaddar. In former days they were wearing nothing but khadi, and was it impossible now for them to wear that? This was not the time to do nothing; this was the time for action, for spreading their propaganda of khadi. They must wear Khadi, even if their husbands did not use it, and by their example induce the latter to also use it. They must not depend on Andhra Khadi. There was no harm in wearing rough Khadi, for they must be prepared to lead rough life. Fortune was always fickle. Had they thought over what has happening in the country to their friends and relatives? Their fight was with the weapon of truth, absolutes truth. They had to tell the British that they did not want them to go out of India; Indians wanted them in India, only as equals and not as masters. They must also redres the wrongs of the Punjab and the Khilafat. To her Moslem friends she would say that they should use khaddar and continue their struggle in a peaceful manner. Only in that way could they get the Khilafat wrong redressed.

"SPIN DAILY."

They must join every day. Could they do without any food? Could they live without it? And how could they live without spinning? Thousands of their countrymen were dying of hurger and thousands of them were going about naked. Could they not have some feeling for these naked and sturving brethren of theirs? Could they not spare a single thought for these oppressed men and women? Did they think that thousands of their compatriots had gone to jail for the mere fun of it? Or had they gone there to do their duty by the country which had given them birth. Their struggle was still going on and if they could give up the use of foreign clothes they would be benefiting the country, which was being impoverished every day. Why had Jawaharlal gone to jail again? Because he was spreading the use of khadi and incidentally discouraging the use of foreign clothes? If their Government could do that, was it proper for them to use foreign clothes?

MRS. MAHAMED ALI.

Mrs. Mahomed Ali said simply hearing the lectures of the leaders of this country and going home and doing nothing was not what was required of them now. They must now show to the world that they were desirous of doing their duty to the country and that they had taken the words of their leaders to their hearts and were ready to act up to them. If they wanted Swaraj, if they wanted to preserve their religion, then they should not sit quiet; they must be up and doing their work which was waiting for them. They could not merely listen to the lectures and go home and forget them. The first thing essential was to weld together Hindus and Moslems, Christians and Parsis, in one solid, united, mass. They were all created by the same God and they must become one in their hearts. Unless they had done that, nothing good could be done to their country. They must sacrifice for each other; they must love each other; they must help one another. Without mutual help and esteem they would not be able to raise their country from the slough of despondency into which it had now fallen. She was sure they had not gathered there for mere enjoyment, but to do their duty to their country. If they could but unite together and do their duty, their united force would be almost irresistible and they would win Swaraj. But what was the use of mere talk? Let them show by their example that they were ready to do their duty, to sacrifice themselves for their religion, for their country, and were ready to die for their God whom they all worshipped. For the love of God let each Indian woman do her duty by her Motherland! Only with the help of God would they be able to achieve something for their country. Whether they were Moslems or Hindus, she hoped, they wanted to follow their religion and to immolate themselves at the alter of their country. Unless they could unite together with one will they would not get Swaraj and they would not their Khilafat of their country. Unless they could to see her sisters doing nothing for their country and for their friends who were in jail! They were doing nothing for the hundreds of thousands of their countrymen who were going about naked and hungry! If the rich could but resolved that they would be content with ordinary food and ordinary clothing, they could do something for the poor people. They must be ready to die for their country, for their religion and for their compatriots if need be. Unfortunately, they were not ready to make any sacrifice for their country. To-day Mahatma Gandhi who had revolutioned the whole country and the whole world by his message was in jail and would not there for another six years. He had gone there not for his own sake, but for their sakes, for the purpose of raising them from their present fallen condition, and for the purpose of making them happy. Was it not their business to get him out of the jail? And how could they do that? Certainly, not by failing to do their duty? They must know, as they knew very well, that Gandhiji was not an ordinary person—he was a great man, an uncommonly greatman. They must love him and respect him, and how? By obeying his wishes and by doing what he had told them to do. And what had he told them to do? They had to achieve complete unity between the various communities, and they had to spin and use khaddar. They were now under the heels of a foreign country and if they were suffering, they were suffering for their own faults. She exhorted the audience to unite together for the good of their country, so that it could be free, happy and prosperous. But they were now doing nothing and they would forget everything they had heard there. It was their bounden duty to set the Mahatma at liberty. Their fight was for the sake of their religion and for their country, and not for any selfish motives. Would they fail now? She asked them to use khadi and take up the charkha—these were the two essential things for everybody, particularly for Moslems whose religion was in danger. She asked them all to become members of the Congress.

HOW TO PROPERLARISE KHADI.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani said he was asked to tell them how Khadi could be popularised. The yarn they were giving to Mrs. Ratanbai was of little use to them; they must be very careful about one thing. It was that they were using mill-made sliver. In the process of carding the long staple of the cotton was destroyed; and they must use some sort of hand-carding instrument. They must only spin that kind of yarn, which they could weave into cloth and which they could use for themselves. Therefore, they must use the country-made carding instrument—only in that way could they popularise Khadi and produce yarn of a better quality.

BI-AMMAN

Bi-Amman said the present was not the time for talking; the time had come for action. They must all unite together for the common good of all. India was not for Hindus only or Moslems only. It was for both. It was also for other communities. By using foreign cloth they had sold the country to foreigners. They had become slaves of foreigners. But their duty was to free the country from the foreign domination and free the thousands of their leaders who were in jail. Or were they going to keep their countrymen, for ever, in jails, simply because they could not do their duty to the country of their birth? Were they going to be slaves for ever? Had they no wish to raise their country and to win Swaraj? Could they not even wear Khadi for the sake of their country? Were they ready to do their duty even now? If they had the requisite strength they would be able to achieve much. If they wanted to get Swaraj, or solve the Khilafat question then let them begin their duty by weaving Khadi and spinning yarn. Khadi was the first thing in their programme. Crores of rupees were being lost to them by their idleness; let them but spin and wear Khadi and Swaraj they would surely get. They were 33 crores of people in this country and if only two crores could become members of the Congress and spin they could surely achieve much for their country and free her from thraldom. Let them all unite together—Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and Christians. Let them free their country and let that be their first duty. For that Khadi was the most essential thing and she asked them to spin and popularise Khadi.

Mrs. Gokhalay translated the speeches for the benefit of those who could not understand either Gujrathi or Urdu.

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Middle, Anterior and South-Western Asia, they will yield to the influences of Musulman solidarity, revived and strengthened by the feeling of the common danger which the imperalism of the West represents. This shows already in the remarkable transformation which has taken place in the attitude, towards Turkey, of the Arabic-speaking peoples formerly under her rule. In Syria, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, nay in the Arabian Peninsula itself, Turkey, has regained in moral authority what she lost in material power. She is reverenced as the champion of Islam, the God-appointed instrument for the restoration of its fortunes. Never was she more representative of the common cause. Never was her right to the Caliphate more readily and universally recognised and considered as a living symbol of authority in her hands. All the hopes of the Musulman world have clustered about her. By her heroic resistance to the Entente she has once more justified her claim to leadership. Her mission has become patent to all. The idea of a confederation under her presidency is taking deeper root every day in the minds of all the Musulman peoples of the Near East, irrespective of race.

Europe's Material Predominance Damaged.

Does the West imagine it can stand in the way of the realisation of such aspirations, drawing their justification from principles which have become burning truths in the conscience of mankind and their strength from pent up passion and unflagging resolve? The question to-day is not so much to decide whether the East can shake off the yoke of the West—it can—as to guess exactly how long the latter's material predominance will last. The great war damaged it beyond repair. The next war, whose germs are contained in every one of the so-called peace treaties signed after Germany's defeat, will shatter it to pieces. Supposing that, by some prodigious chance, the withering shadow of an imminent resumption of war which is dragging over the face of Europe, does not materialise, then surely will the great social upheaval of which Bolshevism has been the first and specially Russian manifestation, resume its death-dealing course in a continental form and bring to the ground the whole edifice of Western civilisation and power. One or the other of these two contingencies, if not both acting in conjunction, will, rather sooner than later, assume their predestined shape and reduce Europe to the condition of a skeleton. At the worst, the East has only to wait to see the yoke of its secular oppressor drop off its neck by itself.

England is an island kingdom. We would specially mention England in this connexion with a sluggish temperament, which may escape the direct effects of the war to come and the contagion of revolution. But in the best of hypotheses, her political and economic structure will be shaken to its foundations. Her trade and industries will be starved. Death will follow from inanition. The soundest policy for her to follow would be to avoid entering the war and to provide against the collapse of the European market by reversing her present insensate attitude forwards Turkey and the Musulman world—she must finally understand that these are correlative terms—and giving her active support and patronage to the idea of the confederation mentioned above, in view of its prompt realisation. Combined with a really liberal treatment of the Indian and Egyptian questions, such a revised policy would secure her an incomparable moral situation in the prospective combine of Musulman States, translating itself into material advantages which would go far towards compensating her losses in Europe and would, in any case, surpass those she hopes—vainly hopes—to attain by her present action. Collaboration on terms of political and social equality with the East; that is the magnificent policy we suggest to her. No doubt it would mean the abandonment of secular traditions and prejudices, the renunciation of imperialism in spirit as well as in action, an entirely new orientation of mind as regards the Eastern world, but then the great war let loose elemental forces which are bound to modify the foundations of political society. In the last analysis statesmanship means foresight and adaptation. It is not too late for England to reconquer the friendship and goodwill of Islam by the substitution of this conception, so grand and yet so simple and eminently practical to her relations with Turkey, for the pitiable, tortuous and radically unsound and deceptive one which has so far governed her Near Eastern policy. The question is whether she will have the wisdom and courage to do so.

We hope we have succeeded n explaining the transcendent significance of Turkey's struggle for liberty under Mustafa Kemal Pasha's direction. It has started a train of thought and action in the whole East, but more particularly in the Musulman East, which is heavy with portentous changes in the political and economic constitution of the world. It has given substance and form as well as unity of purpose to the vague and disconnected feelings of revolt stirring in the breast of a huge mass of oppressed humanity and provided the latter with an undying faith in the success of its cause.

Turkish Resistance to Entente's "Iniquitous Decrees.

But our principal object is to explain the prodigious character of Turkey's resistance to the iniquitous decrees of the Entente and Mustafa Kemal Pasha's share in this epic enterprize. What we want to show is how the Turkish people, with Mustafa Kemal Pasha at its head, succeeded in saving a situation which to all appearances was desperate, and which indeed no other people would have faced with the same indomitable resolve to escape from it. It is the story of the virtues of an exceptionally noble race combining with the qualities of an exceptionally gifted son of the same soil, in the attempt to check the murderous designs of the most powerful coalition the world has ever seen, and keeping, the enemy at bay for three years in spite of terribly adverse and discouraging local circumstances. Truly, it is one of the grandest epics of history.

When Turkey signed the armistice of the 30th of September, 1918, she was in a lamentable condition and apparently incapable of any further effort. Shrunken to less than half her size, her authority defied in her remaining territory by her Christian subjects, bleding from every limb, reduced to the utmost wretchedness and exhaustion by privation and disease, economically ruined and morally depressed beyond expression, it looked as though she was incapable of the smallest reaction against fate, with which she was threatened and which found formal expression in the treaty of Sevres. Ten years had she been under arms, fighting practically without interruption three disastrous wars, the two that preceded the "great war" having already ended in defeat and reduced her territory and powers of resistance.

Three months after the armistice her army, except for a few skeleton corps in Anatolia, had been disbanded. Her armament had been made over to the Entente. Her capital, in which were centred all her technical establishments, military, educational, industrial, was under foreign occupation, as were three of her provinces: Cilicia, Mossoul, and Adalia with Koniah. Her central administration had passed into the hands of England who was using it mercilessly against her. To all appearances, Turkey was reduced to a state of absolute impotence.

Not so, however. There are in the Turkish people depths of religious and racial pride hidden away in the recesses of their soul and unknown even to themselves, until they begin to stir under some particular blow, which are inexhaustible sources of vitality and suddenly bring this people to life from the very grave as it were. Of this faculty of resurrection of the Turkish people, the effect produced on it by the Smyrna outrage is a wonderful illustration. That mass of dumb-stricken, listless, beings which to all appearances the Powers could cut up like a corpse and had started doing so, suddenly sprang to its feet, resuscitated by a fierce passion of indignation and rage.

Smyrna to be wrested from it, Smyrna which is twenty times more Turkish than Alsace-Lorraine is French or the Trentino Italian, Smyrna to be torn from the body of the fatherland and given to whom? To Greece! No, by Allah and the Prophet, no, by the blood and bones of the fifteen generations of Turks who had occupied that beautiful land and fed it with the sweat of their brow. Such 'an outrage,' such a profanation, would not be. Rather die to a man and be done with, than submit to such an indignity.

This is the origin of the nationalist movement n Turkey. What the occupation

The Greek Upstart.

This is the origin of the nationalist movement in Turkey. What the occupation of Cilicia, of Mossoul, of Adalia, what even the occupation of Constantinople, the seat of the Caliphate, had not succeded in doing, the installation of the Greeks in Smyrna brought about.

Pehaps it was because it represented the culminating point of a long series of assaults on Turkish rights; perhaps it was because there was a special humiliation in losing national territory to the Greeks, the upstart nation which only a century ago formed part of the Empire as a subject race and so many of whom were still under Turkish rule; perhaps was it on account of the atrocities which accompanied the act of brigandage, under the impassive gaze of the allied fleet. In any case, the blow transformed the attitude of the Turkish people decisively.

The special significance of this awakening is to be found in the fact that in the presence of what appeared to be, and in fact was, not the action of a casual victor indulging his sense of triumph at the expense of the defeated, but a veritable crusade of the West against Turkey, it assumed the character of a revival of the national and religious feeling of the race, in its capacity as the representative of Asia and the champion of Islam as *opposed* to Europe and Christendom. Is it strange that western fanaticism should have aroused a reaction in the same sense in the Turkish breast?

A few details will not be out of place in this connexion.

In describing General Allenby's campaign in Palestine in an official speech, Mr. Lloyd George spoke of its success—the immense superiority in numbers and equipment of the British troops deprived this loudly applauded performance of every kind of merit—as the triumph of the "ninth crusade." He did not say it was to be the last. This pronouncement was evidently inspired by Gladstone's famous or rather infamous declaration delivered from the parliamentary tribune while he was Prime Minister, a declaration that sounded like a bugle call to the fanaticism of the West. "So long as a single adherent remains of that accursed Book (the Holy Coran)," thundred out the High Priest of British liberalism "Europe will know no peace."

That that statemen representing an Empire which contains over a hundred million Musulmans, should indulge in such provocations to Islam, passes comprehension. When fanaticism gets the better of political decency and prudence to that extent in the speeches of the rulers of Great Britain, what value attaches to the perfunctory protestations of respect for the religion of the Prophet which issue from their mouths when dealing with the indignation of the King's Musulman subjects at the treatment of Turkey? Generally speaking to denounce Islam as fanatical is the height of effrontery on the part of the West.

Policy of Oppression Against Islam.

In the Anatolian war, so atrociously conducted by the Greeks, who let it not be forgotten, are the mandatories of the Allies, the world must see another instance of the deliberate policy of oppression and suppression directed against Islamism and which in this case has taken the form of the delivery of Turkish territory into the hands of one of the officially recognised instruments of the West for the annihilation of the Musulman element in the Near East. The Smyrna massacres and the atrocities and devastations which have been carried on methodically ever since in Anatolia by the Greeks, are part of a programme. At the London Conference held last year, the Entente Powers, pretending to be in quest of an equitable settlement of the Eastern Question, assumed the role of neutrals and mediators as regards the Turco-Greek War, when as a matter of fact, they are themselves responsible for this conflict and could put an end to it directly by simply ordering Greece to abandon the campaign started in their name and withdraw from Anatolia, where, claiming the title of arbiters of the world, they installed her in violation of every principle of right, justice and humanity. By escaping into fictitious regions of neutrality and mediation, the Allies cleary showed that they were not really concerned to restore peace between Turkey and Greece. Now, the continuance of the state of war in Anatolia means the continuance of the massacre of the Musulmans by the Greeks and their further decimation by the effects of privation and disease, not to speak of the devastation of the country which is being simultaneously carried on. Does this not prove peremptorily that the policy followed by the Entente Powers collectively, aims at destroying the Turkish people not only as a nation but as a race? And England being the predominant partner in the Entente, does not the responsibility for this policy fall on her shoulders?

Under the circumstances, to wax indignant at the recent reports of massacres of Greeks in Eastern Anatolia, as has been the case in England, is a particularly revolting instance of hypocrisy and presumption added to wickedness in the dealings of the West with the East. Were these reports true, which they are not, being simply a political manovure; were the Government of Angora bent on exterminating the Greeks of the Black Sea Coast, which it is not, it would be only turning against its ferocious enemies the weapons they are using against it, and England would be the least qualified of the Western Powers to act the part of accuser.

(To be continued.)

SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST.

(Continued from page 7.)

fairplay and justice on the part of the European powers.

The Bolshevist Bogeys again!

However, the friends of Greece have more than one card to play. The Near East correspondent of the "Times" once more trots out the Bolshevist bogey as a factor in the campaign that is being carried on to prejudice the mind of the public in this country. If the Greeks are reluctant by reason of "strong patriotic and dynastic sentiment," to quit Asia Minor and Thrace the Turks have even stronger reasons for desiring the continuance of the war. These reasons, surprising to learn, are not that the enemy is in burglarious occupation of their homelands, but the presence of "the well-armed and equipped Russians in Transcaucasia who could be easily reinforced from the North," and "the increasing penetration of the Eastern provinces by Transcaucasian Moslem Communists". These latter are carrying on a continual propaganda, so the "Times" correspondent tells us, for the federation of Eastern Anatolia with the Transcaucasian Federation of Soviets. Why this should be a motive for the continuance of the war against the Greeks I am at a loss to understand. If the premises of this sapient correspondent were correct, one could suppose that it would provide a strong motive for the securing of a settlement with the Entente Powers and the Greeks at the earliest possible moment. But anything, it would seem, is good enough for the "Times" to produce in the hope of creating prejudice against the Turks. What the correspondent who is the author of this article really means to convey I defy anyone to discover. I can only quote his conclusion which as an example of confused thought and language and incompetent editing, is enough to make the late lamented Delane turn in his grave:—

"And so it is becoming more probable that sooner or later, sooner if Angora makes peace against the Soviet's will, later if the war be prolonged, the Turks, Nationalists or Monarchists will find themselves faced with a militant secessionist movement supported directly by the Russian and Transcaucasian Reds and led—if the opinion of the would be secessionsts in the Eastern Provinces is of any weight—by Nver Pasha."

And that is why the Angora Government is anxious to continue the war against the Greeks. Of course, if it were not for that they would be glad to have the Greeks in Asia Minor. But, owing to the curious circumstances detailed by the "Times" correspondent, they are compelled deliberately to continue a state of affairs which brings untold misery on the Turkish population of Anatolia, already exhausted by seven years of war to the uttermost extremity. They are really very curious people the Turks!

The Diplomatic Game.

To return to actualities, it is impossible to say what the next few weeks may bring forth but it looks as though the diplomatic game is to drive the Turks into a renewal of hostilities, timed to commence at the moment when the Greeks consider themselves throughly replenished and prepared to renew the conflict. And when that time comes, we may be sure that the denouncement will be carefully staged so as to show the Turks as impossible people, determined to fight about nothing at any cost. And if it is impossible to represent them as the perpetrators of some act of aggression against the European Powers, which would justify the intervention of the latter in the conflict, we may be sure it will be done. The Greeks do not mean to go out of Asia Minor if they can possibly help it. And they have plenty of friends to help them in playing the game of sitting tight where they are. Ultimately the three Powers will be faced with the choice of helping to turn them out, helping them to stay against Turkish opposition or leaving the Angora forces to carry out the task of ejection by themselves. That there will ever be peaceful evacuation is in the last degree improbable. The Greek hope is that, by prolonging the present indefinite state of affairs as long as possible, they will be able, by their usual methods of propaganda, to create an attitude of acquiescence on the part of the Powers in their continued occupation. And, doubtless, the proposed Commission of Enquiry into the "treatment of Minorities" is expected to play an important part in bringing about such an attitude.

The Punjab Purdah.

The "Daily Herald" publishes a protest against the veil of silence that has been drawn over the methods of repression at work in the Punjab. The text for this is a telegram from Mr. Chaman Lal to that journal stating, "All my recent cables suppressed by the Punjab Government." The recent warning, which was cabled to the "Times," of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya that, if repression in the Punjab continued as it was going on unabated, the non-violent attitude of the people could not be guaranteed, has been ignored by responsible authority in this country, of course. Three years ago, when a similar policy of concealment was pursued by Sir Michael O'Dwyer with the connivance of Lord Chelmsford, the ultimate lifting of the veil was followed by revelations which profoundly shocked the opinion of the whole world and created a reverberation of denunciation of British methods of repression in India, which has not yet died away. Despite the testimonials presented to those two exponents of "blood and iron" by their accomplices in the Cabinet, they came home to find themselves hopelessly discredited men in the eyes of the major portion of the public even in this country, to say nothing of the positions that have been accorded them in the Chamber of Horrors, along side Von Bissing and other bloodthirsty heroes, by the opinion of the civilised world outside Great Britain. Does Lord Reading realise that he is building up a similar reputation for himself in the eves of the civilised world by his continued indifference to or acquiescence in the atrocious methods that are being pursued under his auspices as Governor-General of India in the Punjab?

The Public and the Government.

The India Office, when questioned by the "Daily Herald," regarding the suppression of the cables sent by Mr. Chaman Lal had nothing to say, except that the local Government had a perfect right to suppress cables. Possibly when Parliament re-assembles more will be heard of the matter, though we need expect nothing from Lord Peel and Lord Winterton but a repetition of the statement made to the "Herald." As long as the present Government and the present Parliament last the continuance of this attitude may be expected and it rests with the people of India to continue their policy of patient passive resistance to the tyranny of the methods in vogue. What may be the attitude after an election remains to be seen. But every exposure of these methods of "British" rule, whether it comes from India, Ireland or Egypt is building up a hostile opinion to Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues which will tell heavily against them when they are at last forced to face the electorate. The cynical and insolent indifference to the growing volume of public resentment and indignation against the Ministry is comparable to the course of defiance of the country which was pursued by Mr. Balfour and his colleagues in the early years of the century, and the debacle that is likely to ensue when they are driven to the polls, to which in all honesty, they should have long ago appealed, will be as great. I am told by a well-informed authority that Lord Reading lives in terror of the Home Government. He had much better be in terror of their ultimate masters, the electors, for by them he will be ultimately judged.

The Egypt Disaster and the Lascars.

I have hitherto refrained from writing anything about the orgy of vilification of the Lascars on board the Egypt in which the press and certain individuals in this country have indulged, in view of the public enquiry that is to be held into the cause and circumstances of the recent lamentable disaster in the Channel. But since the holding of the enquiry seems to be unaccountably delayed and the libels on these brave Indian sailors are continued in quarters where one might expect more generosity and justice, to say nothing of common sense, it becomes necessary to say a few words in protest. In the first place, it should be understood that there is no reliable evidence up to the present of improper behaviour on the part of any of the Indian crew of the Egypt. That there was a panic immediately after, or at any rate great confusion, seems undoubted. But a careful study of all the statements made, which appear to have any reliable authority behind them, this seems to have been common to everybody on board the ship, especially the passengers. There were individual acts of heroism no doubt. There always are and always will be as long as British ships go to sea and British survivors are left to tell the tale, and the British press is there to report them, of British heroism and cowardice and incompetence on the part of the foreigners. But nothing can detract from the splendid traditions of capable seamanship and discipline and individual courage of the Indian seamen who man the vessels of British companies and faced every danger during four years of unparallelled peril during the war, —bravery and good discipline that has been testified to again and again by their British officers and many of the passengers who have had good reason to be grateful for their services. As for the recent disaster the only definite reliable statement that we have to go upon is that of a passenger, that he had to use his revolver in forcing some Goanese stewards to vacate a boat they had occupied, in order to admit of its being used for women and children. Whether he was justified in so doing remains to be seen. But at least we can suspend judgment on this point. Presumably, the stewards of the Egypt entered into the calculations of those who made the arrangements to be carried out in the event of an emergency arising, and, for all we know to the contrary, at present, the stewards may have been merely taking the positions allotted to them. If there was confusion those responsible will have to answer for it when the facts have been properly investigated and proved. But one thing is quite clear and that is that the stories appearing in the press, purporting to be the statements of passengers of the ship, are either absolute invention or the product of mistaken impressions or imaginative recollections arising out of the confusion that prevailed and the excitement of a terrifying experience. Of course, nobody who knows anything about Lascars and the conditions under which they are employed can credit for a moment the statement that they rushed about with revolvers, intimidating the passengers and saving their own lives at the expense of helpless women and children.

British Labour and Indian Seamen

Another point that requires to be dealt with is that taken up in certain sections of the Labour press and by some members of Parliament, who revive the old cry of British sailors for British ships and talk of the scandal of ill-paid foreign seamen being allowed to oust British seamen. That the Indian seaman is forced to accept employment on British ships at about one-tenth of the pay that a British seaman gets is a scandal. But the reproach is not to him but to those, who, by condoning the exploitation of his country for the benefit of British capitalists, have reduced it to a state of poverty which forces Indian seamen, like other Indian workers, to work on a starvation basis. Of course, the British worker feels the pinch and one is sorry for him. But the remedy is in his own hands. He could put an end to the exploitation of Indian labour to-morrow if he had the courage and honesty to do it. As long as he does not realise this, the responsibility is as much his as anyone's. As for the monstrous suggestion that Indian seamen are not entitled to serve in British ships depending on the Indian trade and receiving a subsidy from the Government of India for carrying the Indian mail, one can only be amazed at its audacity. If Indian sailors are to be excluded from vessels flying the British flag for the benefit of British sailors, it had better be understood that it is within the power of the Indian people to see that their Government places its mail contracts elsewhere and closes its ports to ships that refuse to employ Indian seamen.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT NAINITAL.

DEMAND FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 3.

A Nainital message says:—At a successful and largely attended temperance mass meeting of residents of Nainital held on Sunday in the Indian Club Hall, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed for submission to the U.P. Government that as the excise policy of Government in the past as crystalised in the formula of maximum of revenue with minimum of consumption has failed and as amended the policy contained in the Government resolution of 10th March 1922 also will not have its desired effect, it was resolved unanimously that the time had come when total prohibition of the production, sale and use of intoxicant liquors and drugs should be absolutely prohibited, except where required for medicinal purposes under prescription by a medical man. The speakers, besides the President, were Rev. B. T. Badly, Rev. J. Pickett and Pandit Gobind Baclab Joshi.

MAHSUDS AGAIN ACTIVE.

PIQUETS SNIPED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 3.

A communique says, Mahsud:—Although the Ramzan was responsible for a lull in enemy activity in Waziristan, the termination of the fast has been marked by a little activity on the part of the recalcitrant Mahsuds. On the 6th June, at about 6-30 p.m. the camp at Piazha was heavily sniped from a position on the left bank of the Piazha Algad. The enemy were dispersed, after losing 3 men killed. Our casualties amounted to one sepoy and two mules wounded. On the 18th a Havildar in Ladha Camp was wounded by a sniper, while on the following day a piquet near Sora Rogha was sniped, one sepoy being wounded. On the 27th, the pormanent piquet and a convoy between Ladha and Piazha were sniped, resulting in 3 sepoys and 3 mules being wounded. The Khassadars engaged the enemy and dispersed them. On the same day an enemy party which was firing on some friendly villagers near Khirgi was dispersed by rifle fire from a piquet in the vicinity. On the 8th June an N. C. O. of the 57th Rifles, commanding the dreadnought piquet near Piazha Raghza, lay up outside the outer wire and was successful in shooting one of a gang which was prowling in the vicinity. The gang managed to remove the body under a heavy covering fire, but left behind a blood-stained *pagri*, a knife and a bomb.

Afridi:—On the night of the 24th and 25th June the piquets west and south of Jamrud were fired on, four sepoys being severely wounded. Enquiries made on the 25th and 26th indicate that the firing was probably the work of 3 or 4 men and was carried out in revenge for the death of a man shot by one of the piquets on the 15th. Further enquiries are being made.

Mr. F. D. Ascoli, who is now on special duty in the Industries Department, Government of India, in connection with the reorganisation of the Government of India Printing Presses, is proceeding Home at the end of this week on one year's leave.—(A. P.)

A Shillong message of June 30th says:—The death occurred last evening of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Saiyid Abdul Majid, Minister for Education. Government offices have been closed as a mark of respect.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITEE.

SUPPORTS CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

A meeting of the new Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee was held at Godhra yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Thirty more members co-opted ten to make up for the inequalities and do justice to the minorities in the elections and twenty-two to represent the Indian States and political agencies of Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. Amongst those co-opted are Shrimati Kasturbhai Gandhi, Anusuyabehen, Gangabehen, Abbas Tayabji, Dr. Chandulal Desai (Broach), Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai (Ahmedabad), Mr. Devchand Parekh (Jetpur), Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta (Rajkot), Mr. Amritlal Seth (Limbdi), Mr. Ramji Gordhandas (Rajkot), Seth Shivlal Nimjibhai (Wadhwan), and one member of the Depressed Class. The Mahomedans co-opted are eight.

A resolution was passed reaffirming the faith of Gujarat in the constructive programme and the necessity of concentration of all efforts for its execution as determined at the 6th session of the Gujarat Political Conference held recently at Anand and further authorising Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to put the case of Gujarat before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on those lines. The next meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Committee meets on or about the 15th.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith held here a Committee of Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya, Gidwani and Seth Punjabhai Hirachand was appointed to arrange for the preparations for plans and estimate for a college hostel and library buildings on a spacious site recently purchased at the cost of seventy thousand. The building site is situated on the banks of the Sabarmati on the way to Satyagrah Ashram. The Committee has been authorised to purchase more lands if necessary.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

U. P. NOMINATES C. R. DAS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

United Provinces Congress Committee have unanimously resolved to suggest the name of Mr. C. R. Das as President of the next Congress.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT.

DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The "Statesman" understands that an important telephone development of the near future will be the establishment of direct communications between Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi, Government having provided trunk lines for that purpose. At present trunk calls from Calcutta cover a distance of only 200 miles. The new development will mean that conversations will be possible over, 200 miles.

CORPORAL SHOOTS COOK'S MATE

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, July 3.

On Wednesday, 28th June, at 8 a.m. Lance Corporal Grundy of the South Wales Borderers, Jhansi, shot Nanhey, the cook's mate, with a service rifle at short range between the barracks and the kitchen. Nanhey died the same evening. Grundy is under arrest and has confessed the crime, stating that the deceased used insulting language to him. The case is pending in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi.

NO-NON-BRAHMIN JUDGE IN MYSORE

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 3.

Consequent to Sir Leslie Miller's retirement from the Mysore Chief Court, Mr. B. Subbanna has been appointed third Judge, the second and third Judges being elevated to be first and second respectively. Mr. Subbanna's superseding prior claims of Mr. B. Nagappa, Barrister, and the only non-Brahmin senior judicial officer who acted as third Judge during Sir Leslie's leave, has caused general indignation. It is stated that influential deputations of protest will wait on the Dewan and His Highness shortly.

OORGAUM MINE.

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, July 3.

Mr. E. James has made a record sinking of 311 feet in the new circular shaft of Oorgaum mine in three months' time, from the 1st April to 30th June. This shaft has now reached a depth of 3,121 feet and Mr. James expects to get down to the depth of 4,728 feet by the end of December next year.

ORDERS AGAINST KATNI CONGRESSMEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

KATNI, July 3.

Orders have been served on Messrs. Hanumant Rao and Bhaiyalall Jain, President and Secretary respectively of the Congress Committee, Katni, under Section 110 C.P.C. to execute bonds of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 and to give two sureties each of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively. The case is fixed to be heard at Sleemanabad. Great sensation prevails in the city which is 18 miles away.

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CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute was held on Saturday evening at the hall of the Institute, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. G. K. Deodhar presiding. At the outset, the president moved for the adoption of the report and statement of account ending 31st March, 1922.

THE REPORT.

In the course of the report it was stated:—

The year under report witnessed a rapid expansion of the activities of the Institute and the sphere of its influence. The branches of the Institute started during the last year in the three linguistic centres of the Presidency and at Bombay have now taken firm root, and two new branches, one for Konkan and the other for the province of Sind, have been added during the year. The magazines of the Institute, the Bombay, Co-operative Quarterly, the Marathi Sahakari Mitra and Sahakari Patrika in Gujarati and the Kanada Sahakari in Kanarese were published regularly, and a new magazine in Kanerese, "Karnatak Sahakari Mitra" has been started by the Karnatak Branch. Classes for Hon. Organizers and Bank Managers were for the first time organized by the Institute, and the English Training Class and the Continuation Class were continued. Five Classes for the training of Junior Secretaries were conducted during the year in different parts of the Presidency at which 168 Secretaries received training and 79 passed the examination prescribed. The Provincial Co-operative Conference organized for the first time by the Institute at Poona in August last was a great success. A notable feature of the year was a holding of as many as ten local co-operative conferences, all of which were well attended and marked by considerable enthusiasm of local co-operators. The sphere of influence of the Institute became considerably extended by the opening of the Taluka Branches, at different places and a sub-branch at Parel. The work of the Standing Committee grew considerably in volume and in importance involving consideration of the Constitution of the Branches and Conferences and the discussions of many important points of policy and principles referred to it by the Registrar.

The third Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on the 9th July, 1921, when Mr. G. K. Devdhar was elected Vice-President in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who had tendered his resignation. The meeting placed on record its appreciation of the services, the retiring Vice-President had rendered to the Institute from its very inception.

The meeting also elected a new Board of Management consisting of 39 members including 14 members elected by the Branches. H. E. Sir George Lloyd continues to be the President of the Institute.

TRAINING AND CONTINUATION CLASSES.

The Annual Training Classes of the Institute in Bombay opened on Wednesday, the 29th June, 1921. Three different classes were started together, one being the English Training Class meant for college students and the public, one for Honorary Organizers of Co-operative Societies and the third for Managers of Co-operative Banks. The last two were held for the first time and the first for the second time. The English Training Class and the Honorary Organizers' Class lasted for ten days and consisted mainly of two lectures daily from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.; the latter class was supplemented by a series of special lecturers arranged in the mornings of these dates. The Bank Managers' Training Class extended over a period of nearly three months and included attendance at both classes mentioned above, followed by three weeks' practical training at the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank and touring with the Assistant Registrars and Bank Officers for the remaining period with a view to gaining the first-hand knowledge of the working of typical Co-operative Institution in certain parts of the Presidency.

The Continuation Class for intensive study of co-operation was held all the year round during the prescribed terms and 12 students attended the class and three appeared at, and passed, the examination that was held in December last.

The Training Classes for Junior Secretaries were held by Branches of the Institute at different centres as will be detailed hereafter, and from this year the holding of the Senior Secretaries' Training Classes has also been entrusted to branches.

The Committee of Legal Advice gave decisions on five subjects referred to it which were communicated to the parties concerned.

BRANCHES OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Branches of the Institute have, during the period, set themselves to work with vigour and enthusiasm, and it is a matter for regret that they find themselves handicapped in their work by lack of funds. The Gujrat Branch under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji has maintained a high level of efficiency within the limited funds at its disposal. It organized one Divisional Conference at Surat on the 7th and 8th December, 1921, one District Conference for Kaira at Nadiad on the 13th November, 1921, and two Taluka Conferences one for Vagra Taluka on the 22nd and the other for Talukas of Godra, Kalol and Halol on the 26th February, 1922.

Two new branches of the Institute were started during the year, one for Konkan and another for Sind. The Konkan Branch was started on 22nd October, 1921 for the Districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri with its Head Quarters at Alibag; the first of which Districts originally came under the Bombay Branch and the latter two under Maharashtra Branch. After considerable discussion it was decided that the Co-operative Movement in the three districts can best be fostered by forming them into one separate branch. The Sind Branch was formed for the province of Sind near the end of the year on the 5th of March, 1922. It has already held a Training Class for Junior Secretaries.

MAGAZINES OF THE INSTITUTE.

Among the magazines conducted by the Institute the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly is maintaining its reputation as a leading journal on Co-operation in India. The Sahakari Mitra of the Maharashtra Branch has been brought up-to-date and is now being regularly published. The Sahakar Patrika of the Gujrat Branch has since been brought up-to-date. The Karnatak Branch having undertaken to conduct its own Kanarese journal, the Branch has commenced editing it under the name of Karnatak Sahakari Mitra from December, 1921, which has since been published regularly. The Kannada Sahakari published at Puttur on behalf of the Institute now continues to be published as an independent journal for the use of all Kanarese speaking people. The Sind Branch has undertaken the conduct of a magazine in Sindi known as Sind Co-operator recently started by Mr. J. N. R. Mehta.

The Institute has this year issued 13 more leaflets and the number has now reached 17.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference which was hitherto held by the Co-operative Department was organized for the first time under the auspices of the Institute at Poona on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th August.

The conference was recognized to be on the whole a grant success and this was largely due to the efforts of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, and the Maharashtra Branch and the ungrudging assistance received from the Registrar and his staff and the Director of Agriculture. The report of the conference, the publication of which was delayed by circumstances largely beyond the control of the institute, is now in the press, and is expected to be ready in a short time. A novel but welcome feature of the year's conference was its joint session with the Agricultural Conference, the work of the latter having followed close upon that of the former and a discussion of common subjects having been held on the forenoon of the 24th August.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The control of the Night school for adult members of co-operative societies hitherto run by the Registrar from funds provided so liberally by Sir Vithaldas Thakersey has now been made over to the Institute in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Provincial Co-operative Conference of 1920 and another recommendation made by the same committee that the cost of the inspecting staff should be borne by the Educational Department is also given effect to by the recent orders passed by Government which will come into force from the 1st April, 1922. Under the scheme a number of schools not exceeding 40 at a time are to be started in backward areas for the benefit of illiterate co-operators, each school being run for two years. Education is entirely free, and students who pass the examination receive prizes each of Rs. 5 for the first year's course and of Rs. 15 for the final course. The scheme came into operation from June, 1918, and since then upto the end of March, 1922, 84 schools were opened, 442 students were examined in the first year's course of whom 312 passed the test, and 257 were examined for the second years' course of whom 191 passed the test. The total cost during the period including pay and travelling allowance of the two Inspectors came to Rs. 32,251.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

The institute has been carrying on the work of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association. It organised 3 lectures during the year and the total number of leaflets issued by it up to date is 45. Two meetings of the representatives of the various Housing Societies in Bombay were convened, one to discuss the various difficulties the housing societies have to contend against in Bombay, and another a special meeting of all such representatives was called on the 9th July to confer with the Registrar on the same subject. The Committee appointed by the last Provincial Co-operative Conference to take steps towards the formation of a union of all housing societies held three meetings and by-laws for such a union nave been framed and are being considered.

TWO OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The two outstanding events of the year which will go to strengthen the position of the Institute are, first, the deputation of Mr. V. H. Naik, Special Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies by Government on special duty to stimulate the working of the Branches of the Institute and the second being the arrangements that have so far been made to provide a building for the Institute.

The question of having a building of its own had engaged the anxious consideration of the Institute for some years and arrangements are likely to be completed for its construction in the Fort at Bake House Lane where Government have been pleased to lease a plot of land to the Institute. This has been made possible mainly through the efforts of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas to whom the Institute had always looked for help, and the assistance rendered by the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank by sanctioning a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs on favourable terms.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The budget for the current year shows a larger deficit. The removal of the Institute office to the Fort where a higher rent will have to be paid and where it will be difficult to depend on part-time service, will entail a considerable amount of additional expenditure. Apart from the necessity of extending the scope of the activities of the Institute, it is clear that even for the maintenance of the present activities, an extra annual income of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 at least will have to be raised by the institute. The Branches of the Institute have also been greatly handicapped by want of funds. Most of their income is generally absorbed in the expenses of Vernacular Magazines, and their other activities have consequently to be curtailed at every step on account of financial difficulties. The number of training classes cannot be increased, conferences cannot be organized, publication of literature cannot be undertaken, local branches cannot be formed for lack of adequate funds, and it will be readily recognized that to enable the gospel of co-operation to reach the masses whether in towns or in villages, it is necessary to start more Taluka Branches, to publish a larger volume of vernacular literature on co-operation, to organize more classes and conferences, to start numerous libraries of co-operative literature, and to do active propagandist work by means of lectures, magic lantern shows and circulation of leaflets. Travelling charges have to be paid to the office-bearers and workers of the Institute who have to move about to attend committee meetings and conferences, to co-ordinate the working of different branches, sub-branches, and generally to keep in touch with the progress of the movement. But all this must depend upon the strength of the finances.

Principal M. L. Tennan seconded the motion which was passed unanimously.

After the election of the Board of Management and of the Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary, the meeting was dissolved.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

NEED OF SPECIAL TREATMENT.

DECCAN SABHA'S REPRESENTATION.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha on behalf of the Sabha have addressed the Government of Bombay a lengthy representation on the subject of the treatment of political offenders while in gaol. "This question", says the representation "has become very urgent now in the Bombay Presidency as in other provinces, as on account of the Non-Cooperation movement several persons of education and high station in society have elected deliberately to commit offences against the State which entail upon them sentences of imprisonment, with or without hard labour. The information that we have been able to obtain in regard to the treatment which such persons receive in gaol in the Bombay Presidency leads us to conclude that, while in individual cases some amount of leniency is shown, political offenders as a class are not treated differently from ordinary criminals.

"That political offenders should be accorded special ameliorative treatment is a principle on which, happily, it is unnecessary to expatiate at great length. It is sometimes objected that what are popularly called political offences often involving as their direct consequence an outbreak of lawlessness and the overthrow of public order, have nothing particularly venial about them and persons guilty of them do not deserve less severe punishment or prison treatment than other offenders whose crimes perhaps have less disastrous results from the point of view of the public; also that if a prison, which must always be a place of dread and discomfort, is rendered a place of ease and comfort for political offenders, the State would indeed be putting a premium upon lawlessness. The answer to these objections is that the gravity of an offence is measured as well by the motive which inspired the offence as by the consequences which it entails, and it is now regarded as an axiom of penal discipline that persons guilty of offences which do not involve moral turpitude should receive milder prison treatment in comparison with those who commit offences which involve moral turpitude. The *raison d'etre* of such a discrimination in favour of political offenders is thus set out by Mr. Frederic Harrison:—

"A political offender should never be regarded and punished in the same way as an ordinary criminal. For the former commits offences not for any private gain but from a sense of public duty; instead of feeling himself humiliated he regards his act as a public service; he is looked upon as a martyr by his own party and above all, though he may be detested by his political opponents, he is not certainly considered by them dishonoured. It is however quite different with an ordinary convict. No one will associate with a thief; the latter himself will hang down his head in shame when he comes across an honest man; in short, even in his own estimate, he is but a degraded creature who has lost his character as a self-respecting human being."

"The principle was vindicated, though in its more limited form, in the House of Commons on March 27, 1922, by the present Under-Secretary of State for India, Earl Winterton, when it was challenged by Col. Yate. Lord Winterton said, in reply to a question:—

"The general principle underlying the distinctions made is that while a person who deliberately incited to violent crime deserves no less severe treatment than the person who actually commits such crime, there is a large class of cases in which a man who, presumably from honest motives, expresses political views the public expression of which is an offence under the law should not be subjected to humiliating treatment or classed with criminals whose offences show moral obliquity."

No doubt, it is only in regard to the public expression of political opinions that a differentiation in prison discipline happens to be justified here, but it is a principle capable of more extended application. Indeed, the Government of India have already gone further in recommending differential treatment for political offenders than the Under-Secretary's reply, strictly interpreted, would seem to warrant. For they have suggested to all Local Governments that "persons recently sentenced to rigorous imprisonment under Act XIV of 1908 or under the Seditious Meetings Act should receive differential treatment in jail in the matter of diet, clothing, labour, etc." (*vide* Legislative Assembly Debates of January 16, 1922, p. 1601). This policy recommends special prison treatment for persons convicted not only of an illegal expression of political views but of a deliberate defiance of law, punishable under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"Now we would earnestly plead that the policy enunciated by the Government of India does not adequately meet the requirements of the situation. Among the political offenders who have been awarded a sentence of imprisonment, there is a considerable proportion of persons who have been convicted under the political sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and such persons are in similar case with those who are convicted under extraordinary laws like the two Acts mentioned by the Government of India. If the principle of special treatment for *any* class of political offenders is sound, it must comprehend within its scope *all* classes of such offenders who have neither committed nor incited to acts of violence; it must therefore clearly apply to offenders sentenced to imprisonment, e.g., under sections 124A and 153A, Indian Penal Code, or for non-compliance with orders made under section 118 read with section 104 and under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code, as well as to offenders sentenced under the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is not possible to distinguish between these two classes of offenders on any valid principle."

After referring to the preferential treatment given to political prisoners in, for example, United Provinces and Behar and Orissa, the letter goes on to say: "It is the desire of the Government of India, as would appear from Earl Winterton's reply to Col. Wedgwood's question in the House of Commons on April 11, 1922, to secure uniformity of practice in all provinces in the treatment of political offenders. The Deccan Sabha begs to suggest that the uniformity should be secured on the best and not on the worst model, and that the Bombay Government should level up its prison treatment instead of the Bihar and Orissa Government levelling down its standard to suit Bombay."

DEFINITION OF "POLITICAL PRISONERS."

The letter proceeds:—"The Bombay Government will perhaps call for a precise definition of "political prisoners" and the amelorations which it is desired such prisoners should receive in their prison treatment. Fortunately, we are enabled to cite here a statement issued by the Irish Government on April 20, 1920, which contains such definitions. The Deccan Sabha will be content if the provisions set out therein are made applicable to the Bombay Presidency.

"We ask for special treatment for political prisoners because we are convinced that it is right in principle to do so. But this argument from abstract principle is also reinforced by considerations of expediency. We have no doubt in our mind that there will be an appreciable reduction in the amount of bitterness which a large portion of the politically-minded sections of the community feel against the British Government because of its pursuit of a policy involving the imprisonment of many persons, if proof is afforded to them of the Government's desire not to be vindictive towards those whom public policy has led it to throw into prison. No more impressive proof of this desire on the part of the Government is possible than an order to relieve the prison treatment of political offenders of all its degrading features and to grant them all such relaxations of prison discipline as similar offenders are granted, for instance, in England.

The submission of the Deccan Sabha is that the Bombay Government should forthwith issue orders on the lines of the orders of the Irish Government, which are quoted in full in the Appendix subjoined to the representation of the Sabha.

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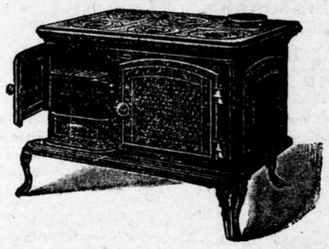
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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.